THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 103. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ISLAND OF ELBA.

Napoleon's New Home.

The Avondale Relief Fund.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ELBA.

The Proposed Residence of the Nephew of His Uncle—A Sketch of the Island and its History.

The report that reaches us by cable that the ex-Emperor Napoleon III is about to change his residence from Wilhelmshohe to Elba, on account of his health requiring a change of climate, immediately suggests the idea that he proposes, if an opportunity presents itself, to repeat one of the brilliant performances of his uncle. This rumor again brings into notice the little island in the Mediterranean which is chiefly famous for having been the residence of the great Napoleon after his first abdication, and a sketch of it will therefore be of interest at this time.

The Island of Elba, which was called Ilva by the Romans and Ethalia by the Greeks, belongs to Tuscany, and it is separated from the Italian peninsula by the Strait of Piombino. Its outlines, although very irregular, approach the form of a triangle, and the coast, which is elevated and steep, is indented by a number of deep gulfs and inlets, some of which form excellent harbors. The length of the island is about 18 miles and its greatest width 12 miles. It has an area of about 97 square miles, and the population numbers about 23,000, of whom between 7000 and 8000 are proprietors of the soil. It is exceedingly mountainous, and some of its peaks rise to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in some low districts on the shore, and the soil is fertile, although only a small portion of it is under cultivation. The valleys abound in fruit trees, but they are, as a general rule, not well cultivated, and the fruits, with the exception of oranges, are of inferior quality. Among the annual products of Elba are about 1,700,000 gallons of red and white wine, 4,000,000 pounds of marine salt, 5,000 tons of tunnies, sardines, anchovies, and other fish, and 18,000 tons of minerals, chiefly iron, for which the island has always been celebrated. The iron mines are chiefly worked in the neighborhood of Porto-Ferrario, the capital, and the manufactured iron and other minerals are embarked at Follonica on the Gulf of Piombino. There are quarries of granite in the southeast part of the island, which appear to have been extensively worked by the Romans. The commercial relations of Elba are almost exclusively with Leghorn and Marseilles. Its imports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, cheese, and manufactured articles. A number of interesting ancient ruins are existing in various parts of the island.

During the middle ages Elba was ruled by various Italian princes and chiefs. In 1548 the Emperor Charles V ceded the territory of Porto-Ferrario to Tuscany. Afterwards the island was successively governed by Spain, Naples, and the lords of Piombino. From July, 1796, to April, 1797, it was in the possession of the British. It was then ceded to France and united with the new kingdom of Etruria. The treaty of Paris in 1814 erected Elba into a sovereignty for Napoleon I, who resided there from May 4, 1814, to February 26, 1815, when he embarked from the island with about 1000 men for France, landed at Cannes, and marched triumphantly to Paris. During his brief sovereignty Napoleon introduced many improvements, and caused a good road to be built uniting Porto Carrajo with Porto Longone, a small fortress and harbor on the east coast. In 1815 Elba reverted to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and since the unification of Italy it has belonged to that kingdom.

FRENCH REFUGEES.

Scenes in Flanders—Frightened Parisians in Belgium.

The majority of the prosperous classes in Northern France, writes from Roubaix a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are prepared for the worst. All sorts of negotiable property have been sent over to London and Brussels, and houses have been already secured on Belgian territory for occupation at a few hours' notice. To say nothing of those who have actually left France, and who belong chiefly to the central provinces, Belgium must be prepared to receive at least another fifty thousand Frenchmen, as soon as the news spread last night at Dilie about the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg marching on Roubaix becomes more consistent with reality. In all the frontier towns and villages houses are let or are placarded as to be let. The nearer the place is to the frontier, the more it is crowded with French families. Menin, Herseaux, and Esplerres seem to be the chief refuges of the lower middle-classes; while Ghent, Tournai and Courtrai are crowded with well-to-do people, both of Imperial and Royalist persuasion. The emigrants chiefly consist, of course, of women and children, with the addition of a few old men; but occasionally one meets those stout, healthy middle-aged men with very young wives, who profess that, under the present dreadful circumstances, they consider it their most sacred duty to put their ladies beyond danger, and to remain by their sides to protect them from the risk they might incur in a foreign country from their youth and inexperience. It is strange that there is no particular denomination for these gentlemen, for they are to be found everywhere.

The immigrants have rendered life in Flanders a little more lively than usual. Pretty faces and charming dresses are often seen in the streets of these exceedingly clean but exceedingly clumsy towns. In many a house is music to be heard; and the melodies of Ambroise Thomas and Gounod, as well as those of Chopin and Herz, are becoming quite familiar here. The young ladies having much time to spare, devote it chiefly to their toilet, but still do not allow themselves to wear anything but black. A little ribbon of some bright color in the hair is all that shows that they are not in mourning. On Fridays the dinner table at the more respectable hotels is divided into two parties, the fasting and the non-fasting; almost all the French mothers occupy with their daughters fasting places. The dinner is not much worse; still these French ladies think it their duty to exchange several courses of meat for as many courses of fish. And if you compliment them on this effort of virtue, you hear that since the daughters of France are powerless to help their country, the least they can do is to propitiate Heaven by fasting and devotion.

Sometimes you may trace amid these anti-republican, religious, and distinguished emigrees the presence, or at least the occasional passage, of persons more disturbing. In the travellers' book at several frontier towns I saw the names of several well-known republicans, who were on their way into France. I found, also, in one of the hotels a big "Carte speciale du theatre de la guerre, indiquant les places fortifiees," which map was embellished with the likenesses of all the European sovereigns; and judging by what has happened to the likenesses of Napoleon and King William, I take it that some highly refractory politicians have lately visited this generally imperturbable part of Europe. The face and head of Napoleon were covered with a red cap, and a string was drawn around his neck; as to King William, his face was skilfully transformed with a few strokes of the pencil into a death's-head, to which the inscription of "Le Roi de la Mort" was appended.

THE AVONDALE FUND.

Annual Report of the Treasurer—The Present Beneficiaries—$7000 of the Subscriptions Unpaid or in the Hands of Agents.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Oct. 28.—The following is the report of the treasurer of the fund formed for the relief of the sufferers by the dreadful calamity at the Avondale mine last fall:—

In compliance with the requirements of an act of the Legislature, incorporating the Avondale Relief Association, the treasurer of the fund submits to the public his first annual report. The following is a statement of the condition of the fund:—

LIABILITIES.

Total amount of subscriptions received from various sources to September 1, 1870	$139,417 41
Interest on investments to July 1, 1870,	5,901 53
Total	$145,318 94

RESOURCES.

U. S. 6s of 1881	$35,000 00
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad bonds	21,000 00
Houston and Texas gold 7 per cent. bonds	10,000 00
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bonds	4,000 00
Delaware, Lackawanna, and West, 1st mortgage bonds	1,000 00
Warren, N. J., bonds (donated)	300 00
Disbursements to beneficiaries to October 1, 1870, fourteen months, as per Assistant Treasurer's book	41,166 33
Salary of Secretary and Assistant Treasurer	450 00
Stationery, printing, and postage	123 12
Sundry funeral bills and disbursements, September, 1869	374 93
Premiums paid on bonds (balance)	2,641 42
Deposited on call, six per cent.	8,000 00
Deposited on call in banks, at six per cent.	19,767 77
Cash on hand	1,495 37
Total	$145,318 94

In the above statement the United States bonds are rated at par, although purchased at a premium, while the same is the case with other investments purchased at a discount. This reduces the debit premiums to $2641 42, as appears above.

The report of the Assistant Treasurer classifies the present beneficiaries of the fund as follows:—

Widows and others who were wholly dependent upon the deceased miners, paid at rate of $200 per annum	77
On children's list, $100 per annum	154
Remarried list, $100 per annum	6
Total	237
Widows deceased during the year	3
Children deceased during the year	6

The treasurer cannot state, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of subscriptions remaining unpaid, from the fact that a number of persons who held subscription books failed to furnish their lists when the collected funds were paid in, and since have paid no attention to the committee's request for statements of paid and unpaid subscriptions. Nowspaper reports of the various amounts subscribed placed the total at or about $165,000, but that included a large amount of independent subscriptions which has not been placed in our hands for disbursement. Making a liberal allowance for that class of subscriptions, it is estimated that about $7000 still remain in the hands of subscription agents, or on their papers, unpaid.

Respectfully submitted,

HENDERSON GAYLORD, Treasurer.

AUSTRALIA.

Great Britain's Possession—The Subject of Confederation.

The Melbourne (Australia) *Age*, in an article in regard to a congress of delegates, representing the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and Victoria, upon the subject of confederation, says:—

"Even on the score of bulk, population, trade and revenue, the Australian colonies hold a high rank, when gauged by a European standard. The area of these colonies is equal to all Europe; their population will be found, by next year's census, to be two millions, exclusive of the aboriginal races; their revenue equals the aggregate of five European kingdoms and one republic—namely, Portugal, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Greece, and Switzerland. Comparing State with State, the six eastern colonies of Australia are the equivalents, severally and collectively, of these six European powers. In the trade returns of Great Britain Australia stands fourth on the list as a market for her manufactures and sixth as a supplier of raw produce. To say that representatives of six such States cannot meet, discuss, and take action on every question of mutual importance to them, without waiting for approval from the other side of the world, where they are ignorant of the peculiar circumstances which may render a particular course of action desirable here, is to deny the whole theory of responsible representative government. It would be a graceful act of the British Government to notify formally its determination to initiate a policy of non-interference with the colonies, either in their internal affairs or in their relations one with another. If this be not done the colonies will quickly assume their full rights, and leave the Secretary for the Colonies to protest if he likes, and to interfere if he can."

A PETRIFIED HUMAN BEING.

The Cardiff Giant Outdone.

The Cincinnati *Times* says:—

A Mr. Hollister, of Hamilton, gives us some facts this morning concerning the petrifaction of the body of an old lady named Mrs. Nancy Briggs, who died fifteen years ago, aged 76, and was buried about two miles northwest of Somerville, Preble county, Ohio.

Three days ago her friends dug up the body for the purpose of bringing it to Hamilton, and placing it in their family lot in Greenwood Cemetery at that place. The great weight of the contents of the coffin induced the sexton to open it, and all who witnessed the proceeding were astonished on beholding that what was once Mrs. Briggs in the flesh had been transformed almost entirely to solid stone, and now weighed over 500 pounds, instead of 180 pounds, her weight before she died.

In digging her first grave water was found, and it had to be bailed out to receive her remains. The presence of the water containing lime and other material is supposed to be the cause of the petrifaction.

During the two days the remains of Mrs. Briggs were kept in the receiving vault at Hamilton they were visited by a large number of citizens of both sexes, who were amazed at the curious phenomenon so rare of occurrence in our soil and climate.

SECOND EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Capitulation of Metz

Particulars of the Surrender

All Quiet at Paris.

No Change in the City.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Our National Bank System.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French War Vessels.

BREMEN, Oct. 29.—Late yesterday afternoon the authorities of this city were notified by parties in Belgium that 12 French men of war have just left Dunkirk going north. The river entrances and coasts in the North and Baltic seas will immediately be placed in a state of defense.

Amiens and Rouen—Slight Skirmishing.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Yesterday the Prussians made an attempt to cut the line of communication between Amiens and Rouen, and were beaten off without accomplishing their object. There were slight skirmishes at Narinere yesterday, in which the French were successful. Some houses were burned by the artillery fire, and the Prussians were at last driven from the field with the loss of one gun.

The Surrender of Metz.

The *Times* this morning has a telegram describing the scenes around Metz at the time of the surrender. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France, and the entire country was under water, and everything literally drowned out. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

The Scenes in Paris.

It is said that the interior of Paris shows less change than might be expected: here and there a few large jewelery and drapers' shops are closed, but beyond this nothing extraordinary is noticeable.

Reported Suffering in Prussia.

The French press is trying to persuade the [redacted] the Liberal Club M. Deak, who is a member, refused to express sympathy for the French republic. His action has given rise to considerable comment.

Another Balloon Mail.

TOURS, Oct. 29.—It is announced that a balloon from Paris descended within the French lines, near Strasburg, day before yesterday. The letters and despatches, of which there was a great multitude, were duly forwarded to this city. They are expected to come to hand to-morrow.

Garibaldi on the Offensive.

Advices from various departments in the East confirm the reports previously published of the retreat of the Prussians.

General Garibaldi is still acting on the offensive, and will continue the attack so successfully begun.

Nothing official has been received from the army of the Seine.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 29—11 30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88¾; 10-40s, 87. Railways quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LONDON, Oct. 29—11 30 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed firmer at 60.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 29.—United States 5-20s firmer at 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—11 30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 25,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d.; new Milwaukee, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of the National Banks of New York.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The following abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency shows the condition of the National banks in the city of New York at the close of business on Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$167,969,157 54
Overdrafts	112,928 40
United States bonds to secure circulation	40,856 550 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	700,000.00
United States bonds and securities on hand	6,569,750 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	6,990,261 39
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	
Due from other national banks	12,617,724 15
Due from State banks and bankers	2,492,529 36
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	7,833,189 04
Current expenses	1,282,525 00
Premiums	921,615 25
Clerk and other cash items	2,322,083 92
Exchanges for Clearing-House	62,533,329 11
Bills of other national banks	2,691,519 00
Bills of State banks	8,668 00
Fractional currency	331,076 76
Specie	13,135,649 33
Legal-tender notes	17,648,577 00
Clearing-House certificates	17,075,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	11,140,000 00
	$375 152 133 15

Number of banks, 54.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$73,435,000 00
Surplus fund	18,835 099 19
Undivided profits	10,039,181 42
National Bank notes outstanding	32,945,080 00
State Bank notes outstanding	235 959 00
Dividends unpaid	236 860 65
Individual deposits	167,070,366 55
United States deposits	241,961 93
Due to National Banks	55,944,455 65
Due to State banks and bankers	16,235,168 70
Total	$375,152,133 15

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cotton firmer; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 16⅝c.; Orleans, 17¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales, 9500 barrels. Wheat quiet but firmer; sales 45,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 32 for new; red Western at $1 35. Corn firm and scarce; sales 19,000 bushels mixed Western 81@82c. Oats firm; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio at 55@56c.; Western, 53½@54c. Beef dull. Pork inactive. Lard dull and heavy; steam, 14@16c.; kettle, 16@16½. Whisky quiet at 89.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Stocks weak. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 66½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 22⅜; Reading, 92¾; Adams Express, 66⅞; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅝.

ARREST OF THE FORGER FIELD.

Joseph A. Hyatt, Alias "Field," Who Attempted the Twenty Thousand Dollar Forgery, Caught by the Detectives.

On Wednesday, the 28th of September, a very gentlemanly dressed and appearing man called at the office of Messrs. Glendinning, Davis & Co., in Philadelphia, and stated that he was a Mr. Field, of the heavy "notion" house of Young, Field, Smyth & Co., and that he had arranged for the transfer of $30,000 currency from Messrs. Wilmerdings, Hoguet & Co., No. 12 Duane street, to Messrs. Glendinning, Davis & Amory, the New York branch of Glendinning, Davis & Co., and so soon as they were advised of the fact of transfer by telegraph, he would, he hinted, buy heavily of them, and of course they would honor his checks to the above amount. From some cause, Mr. Glendinning instituted inquiries, and discovered that the gentlemanly visitor was not the Mr. Field he pretended to be, and advised his New York partners of the circumstance. On Friday, the day of the Farragut obsequies, a gentleman called at the New York house of the Glendinning firm and presented a check for $20,000 signed Wilmerdings, Hoguet & Co. There were several flaws in the check, but nevertheless it was pronounced genuine by the cashier of the Tenth National Bank, on which it was drawn, and by Mr. Hoguet, its supposed signer. On closer examination it was found to be a rarely perfect forgery, and the members of the firm in Philadelphia were notified. The forger some way got wind of the matter and never appeared to claim the money, and Mr. John Elder, of the detective force of this city, was set to work up the case. At ten minutes before 12 o'clock last night Elder entered the Cenoral Police Office with Joseph A. Hyatt, *alias* Mr. Field, in charge. He succeeded in unearthing him in Pennsylvania after a long and arduous search, and brought him to this city on a requisition from Governor Hoffman on the Governor of Pennsylvania.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

THE WESTERN RAILWAY DISASTER.

[redacted]rticulars of the Collision on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The Missouri *Republican* of the 27th instant [redacted] the following:—

[redacted] disastrous railroad collision occurred on the [redacted]o and Mississippi Railroad shortly after 12 [redacted]ock yesterday morning. The express train [redacted]ich left East St. Louis at 4 15 P. M. on Tuesday collided with a train of coal cars. The collision took place at a point four miles west of Shoals, and about midway between St. Louis and Cincinnati. The coal train consisted of unloaded cars, and had been switched off the track to leave the latter clear for the express. The blunder or criminal negligence of leaving the switch open was, however, committed, and the express, moving at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour, ran into the switch and into the coal train. Three persons were killed and from twelve to fifteen more or less injured. The express train consisted of five cars; two of which were sleeping cars, one smoking, and one ordinary passenger. The engine of the coal train was pretty effectually demolished; the plates of the boiler were torn apart and the steam escaping added to the confusion of the terror-stricken passengers. The force of the collision was somewhat weakened by the coal train being driven forward, the cars being empty, and the engine of the express was badly smashed, the tender forced into the baggage car, and the smoking and ordinary passenger car telescoped for about one-half the length of the car; the floor and roof of the passenger car were forced above those of the smoking car. One poor woman and a girl sitting in the passenger car were killed instantaneously by the roof of the first car striking each in the upper part of the body. The fireman of the passenger engine, who was killed, is reported to be Charles Fredericks. The bodies of the woman and child killed were left at Shoals, names yet unknown, but believed not to be of St. Louis. The express messenger is stated to have been badly injured about the arms, and the baggage master about the head. Persons in the sleeping cars were not injured.

Some persons who have come from the scene of the wreck are in doubt whether all the passengers were extricated from under the floor of the car. The fireman, who was killed, had scarcely any bruises on him. He was standing on the coals of the tender when the collision took place. There is no switchman stationed at the side switch, and it was the duty of the switchman, who is also head brakeman of the coal train, to attend to the closing of it. The engineer of the express escaped. On the disaster becoming known the officers of the road made commendable exertions to relieve the sufferers. One of the incidents of the collision is that a lady sitting on the same seat as one who was killed escaped uninjured."

AN UNNATURAL CRIME.

A New-born Child Cast Into a Vault by Its Mother.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells this shocking story:—

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock an old gentleman who lives on Green street, near Second, was awakened by the cries of a new-born child. The lower part of the house is occupied by negroes, but, as there were no children in the house, the cries excited the curiosity of the old gentleman. He rose early in the morning, and upon going into the back yard found blood spotted on the pavement leading to the vault, and upon further investigation heard the cries of a child proceeding from the pit. Officer Bartholomew was called in, and after some trouble the child was rescued from the pit alive. The negroes in the house at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but finally one of the women named Martha Washington confessed that she had given birth to the child, and had thrown it into the pit. Dr. C. B. Blackburn, who was called, stated that her condition would not admit of her being sent to jail, and she was sent to the city hospital.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The New "Reunion Hall"—The Inauguration Exercises.

A Princeton (N. J.) correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes:—

The visitor to Princeton after a few years absence is now bewildered and surprised by the improvements already effected or in progress upon the college grounds, which seem to have expanded to more than double their former breadth, and besides the landscape gardener's achievements, superb specimens of architecture greet the eye with domes, spires, turrets and cupolas that tower above the modernized dormitories, lecture rooms, temples of the muses, chapel, library, museum, gymnasium, observatory and other structures, which now swell the establishment to the proportions of a University.

The old historic edifices, known as the North, East, and West Colleges, with the classic temples of the societies, which completed the square of the old campus, are now only the nucleus of the cluster of imposing structures which stretch away to the railway station, where the dome-capped observatory marks the southern limit, to an equal distance north where stands, in majestic grandeur, the new Dickinson Hall, which has just been completed. "Reunion Hall," founded in honor of the reunion of the Presbyterian assemblies, is another substantial edifice upon which the roofers are already at work. It stands in a line with East College and the old library, occupying the site of the house formerly occupied by Professor Henry. It is intended to furnish accommodations for seventy students.

Another new building is soon to be erected for a splendid transit instrument, presented by Colonel Ayerigg, of Passaic, who has thus added his name to the illustrious list of donors who are availing themselves of this opportunity of erecting monuments of their own benevolence, while promoting the cause of education and science.

The object of to-day's gathering was the dedication of Dickinson Hall, which has just been completed. It was erected by the munificence of Mr. John C. Green, of New York, and named in honor of his ancestor, Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, the first President of the college.

The material is sand stone from the vicinity, trimmed with galvanized iron. It is about 130 feet long by 55 wide, and four stories high. It is wholly divided into lecture and recitation-rooms, each of which is furnished with arm-chairs for the students ranged in semi-circles around the Professors' desks. Large slates take the place of blackboards. Private rooms for professors are connected with the principal apartments and all are heated and ventilated by improved steam machinery. The upper floor can be thrown into one common hall at will for assembly purposes. The chemical and philosophical rooms are connected with laboratories conveniently arranged by Dr. Schenck, the accomplished Professor of Chemistry.

The exercises were very interesting, including speeches by Dr. Welling, Dr. McCosh, and others.

Among the distinguished assembly present were Canon House, of Canterbury Cathedral, Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain, Dr. Agnew, and Messrs. T. H. Phail, J. H. Kennedy and H. Marquand, of New York; ex-Chancellor Green, Dr. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Judges Elmer and Nixon, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, ex-Governor Olden, and many others.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Disobeying a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison, P. J.

In the matter of Lieutenant Erickson and other officers of the Second District who were before the court for contempt in refusing obedience to a writ of habeas corpus issued on election day and arresting Horace Gaw, Court Clerk of the Common Pleas, who served it, Judge Allison said he thought the Lieutenant and Officer Freestone were guilty of the charge, and he would on Saturday next announce the amount of the fine they would be required to pay. Officers Ball, McCann, and Ginley he acknowledged not guilty of the contempt, but ordered them to enter bail for their appearance to answer the charge of assault and battery upon Mr. Gaw.

Habeas Corpus Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

This morning the following cases are on the list for hearing:—

1. Commonwealth ex rel. Luke Henderson v. The Keeper of County Prison. Habeas Corpus.
2. Commonwealth ex rel. Bernard Shannon v. The Keeper of County Prison. Habeas Corpus.
3. Commonwealth ex rel. John R. Allen v. The Keeper of County Prison. Habeas Corpus. Hart.
4. Commonwealth ex rel. Thomas Brown et al. v. The Keeper of County Prison. Habeas Corpus.
5. Commonwealth ex rel. Karl Rudolph v. The Keeper of County Prison. Habeas Corpus.
6. Commonwealth ex rel. John Caine v. The Keeper of County Prison. Habeas Corpus.
7. Commonwealth ex. rel. Eliza Gardiner v. The Sheriff. Habeas Corpus.
8. Commonwealth ex rel. Michael Buggy et al. v. The Sheriff. Habeas Corpus.
9. Commonwealth ex rel. E. V. Machette, jr., v The Sheriff. Habeas Corpus.
10. Commonwealth ex rel. Ferdinand Rather v. The Sheriff. Habeas Corpus.
11. Commonwealth ex rel. Rhodes et al. v. The Sheriff. Hab. Corbus.
12. Commonwealth v. Redheffer. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened.
13. Commonwealth v. Myer Rheinstrom. Demurrer to indictment.
14. Commonwealth ex rel. James Swift v. The Keeper of County Prison. Habeas Corpus.
15. Commonwealth v. Henry Cooper et al. Motion to quash indictment.
16. Commonwealth ex rel. Hart v. Ticknor. Apprentice Case.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The following is the trial list for Wednesday next, November 2:—

840 Graeff, Assignee, vs. Jabez and Jane Woolley.
1249 Gans, Bierbaum & Co.
1261 Philadelphia Brick Machine Company.
842 Baker & Farley.
937 William H. Read.
379 William R. Angier.
1209 John A. Scheusenbrand.
376 Peter Conrad.
698 Charles W. Reynold.
1248 Isaac Stupp. For cause.
1223 E. A. Souder & Co. Petition of trustees.
1246 Stephen McKenney. For cause.
43 C. C. Hoagland vs. Wood.
1245 Israel Allen. For cause.
232 Miller, Son & Roads.
1220 John Holtzman. For cause.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

The money market continues quiet, and, though working closely, it is not anticipated that any serious pressure will be made on the banks which they will not be able to meet with a cautious nursing of their available funds. The legitimate business demand is gradually falling off, and no special revival is anticipated during the balance of the season, unless some active speculative movement in cotton or breadstuffs should result from a sudden closing of the war in Europe, which is probable.

Rates continue very steady at 5½@6½ per cent. on good collaterals, and choice mercantile paper ranges from 7 to 10 per cent.

The gold market continues quiet and steady, the premium ranging from 111⅛@111⅜, opening and closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quiet but steady, prices remaining at about yesterday's figures.

In the stock market there was a lively business in Reading, but the balance of the list was quiet. City 6s, new bonds, sold at 102½@102⅝.

Reading Railroad was quite active, with sales at 49 94@50⅛, b. o. Pennsylvania sold at 60 and Camden and Amboy at 115½. 38¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh at 31@31⅛, the balance of the list being steady but quiet.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N	102⅛	6 sh Read R	35 wn 50
$500 do. prior to '62	102¾	50 do	50
$1000 Pa 1 m 6s	103¼	200 do	49 91
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	85	100 do	49 94
11 sh Penna R	91⅛	100 do	50, 50⅛
173 do	60	200 do	b30. 50 1-16
5 do	60	600 do	21. 49 54
2 sh Cam & Am R	115⅛	23 do	35 wn. 50
25 sh Tioga R	50	100 sh Leh Nav	21. 31⅛
		104 do	18. 31⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29.—The Flour market continues active and prices are well sustained. The demand is fair both for shipment and home consumption, and 2600 barrels sold, including superfine at $4 50@4 75; extras at $5 25@5 50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5 75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6 25@6 50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 25@6 75; Ohio do. do. at $6 50@7; and fancy brands at $7 25@7 75 according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is steady, and a moderate demand prevails from the local millers for prime lots. Sales of 6000 bushels Indiana red at $1 38@1 40; Delaware do. at $1 20@1 25, and amber at $1 42@1 45. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western. Corn is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels 80c. for Western, and 75@77c. for Western mixed. Oats are firm and in fair demand. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 52@54c.; 5500 bushels Western at 53@55c., the latter rate for very superior, and 600 bushels dark red at 50c.

Cloverseed is in demand, and 100 bushels sold at $6 70. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal. 5000 bushels Western Barley sold at $1 05@1 08.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 90c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. — Arrived, steamship Ismailia, from Messina.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Wilmington, Cole (iron, new), New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, do.
Ger. bark Dora, Braun, Rio de Janeiro via Baltimore, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Derigo, Snow, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr L. K. Cogswell, Sweet, Ipswich, do.
Schr A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Danversport, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Chelsea, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Wheaton, Weymouth, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Norfolk, do.
Schr American Eagle, McFarland, Saco, do.
Schr Extra, Murphy, Washington, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Helen J. Holway, Thompson, Boston, do.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Lee, do. do.
Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, do. do.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, do. do.
Schr George Dearing, Willard, Portland, do.
Schr Nonsuch, Bentley, Annapolis, do.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, Roxbury, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Newport, do.
Sp. schr Valencia, Cano, Barcelona, John Mason & Co.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, Barbadoes, Souder & Adams.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Georgetown, D. C., Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Godfrey, Alexandria, Va., do.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Portress Monroe, do.
Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, Savannah, do.
Schr Ellie S. Smith, Smith, Washington, do.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, do. do.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, do. do.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, do. do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. B. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Julia Baker, Baker, 5 days from Hallowell, with granite to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston, with mdse. to Baugh & Sons.
Schr Lottie C. White, 18 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Harbert, Davis & Co.
Schr Ramon de Aluria, McBride, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Mohawk, Wright, from Norfolk, with lumber to Malone & Sons.
Schr Cairo, Gerhan, fm Suffolk, with railroad ties.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Somerset.
Schr John G. Henry, Lilas, from Portsmouth.
Schr William Walton, Hunter, from Boston.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do.
Schr Levi F. Smith, Stever, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPOKEN.

Mr. James Rutherford, pilot, reports as having seen last evening, off Bombay Hook, ship Wyoming, from Liverpool, and bark Constancia, fm W. Indies.

SAILED.

The new iron steamship Wilmington, 892 tons, recently launched from Messrs. Cramp & Sons' shipyard, sails for New York to-day. She is a first-class propeller, fitted up in elegant style for passengers and freight, and is designed for the line between New York and Galveston. She is commanded by Captain Cole.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 29.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Wolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Revenue and Colonel Ellinger, with lumber to Gaskill & Son.
C. E. Lyman, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Ogdonian, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
St. Lawrence, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston at 4 30 this morning—vessel and cargo all right.

Brig Gipsy Queen, at this port yesterday from Pensacola, reports having spoken on the 19th inst., lat. 29 31, long. 79 30, ship Wild Hunter, from New Orleans for Boston, 8 days out. 24th inst., lat. 34 23, long. 76 28, schr Agnes, bound to Jacksonville, Fla.

Schrs Roanoke, ——, hence for Taunton, and Cameo, Denison, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs Billow, Warwick, and Blast, Lynch, from Trenton for Hartford, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA.

Horrible Outrages—Robbers Hung by a Band of Masked Men.

A special telegram from New Albany, Indiana, October 26, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says.—

Southern Indiana has been again disgraced by the outrages of a mob. The particulars are as follow:—Last Wednesday night six men went to the residence of John Fisher, near Orleans, Orange county, and battered down the door with a rail. They entered the house and demanded Fisher's money, threatening him and his wife and children with instant death if any resistance was made. Under this threat Fisher delivered them the money—$150. After the robbers left Fisher gave the alarm, and pursuit was immediately made.

On Saturday Pickard and Tongate were captured. On Tuesday they were taken to Orleans for a preliminary examination, when they were both identified by Fisher and in default of bail were remanded to jail. They left Orleans about 10 o'clock last night, in charge of a posse of twenty-five men. When about four miles from Orleans, and about crossing the last river bridge, about one hundred disguised and well-armed and well-organized men rode out of some woods and took the prisoners from the escort, and with scarcely a moment's delay the ropes were placed around the necks of the two unfortunates, their feet knocked from under them, and the two bodies were left swinging to the railing of the bridge.

The scene is described as a fearful and heart-sickening one. The guards were ordered to stand aside, and the trembling robbers begged for mercy or time to prepare for the stern realities awaiting them, but the vigilants knew no such word as mercy. The bodies hung as left until this morning, when the Coroner ordered them cut down.

Pickard's remains were taken to his home in Greene county by his brother, who was a witness of this fearful tragedy. Poor Tongate's remains have not been called for, and he will probably be buried by the county. Two more of the robbers were arrested in Greene county to-day, and are to be taken to Orleans for a preliminary examination, and it is feared that they will share the fate of their comrades.

The excitement throughout Orange county and the southern part of the State is intense.

Some reports say these men are a remnant of the old Reno gang, while others say they are a part of a well-organized and formidable gang making their base in Greene county.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

A Late Arrival of Princes.

A party of sixteen distinguished military officers and citizens of Japan lately stopped at the Briggs House in Chicago. They arrived from San Francisco by way of the Union Pacific Railroad. Their stay in that city, however, was limited to two days. They left Chicago to-day for New York, where they will be joined by eleven other of their countrymen who are now in California.

The party in Chicago was in charge of Nakahama Mungero, a benevolent-looking man, aged about 38 years. A reporter for the Chicago *Times*, who speaks Japanese much better than he writes English, was sent to interview the party. This much was learned of their doings: With the exception of five young men, they are officers of high rank in the royal army of Japan. Nakahama, who is in charge, holds a position in rank equal to that of General Hancock or General Meade in our own army. With the party is a veritable prince, by name Meyusama. He is a nephew of the Emperor. The five young men are the eldest sons of certain of the nobility. All are sent out by the Japanese Government to visit Europe, and study matters in that country during the progress of the war between the French and Prussians. After having visited the different army headquarters they will, with two or three exceptions, return to London and receive a thorough English education.

General Nakahama Mungero was educated in Massachusetts, and is tolerably conversant with the politics of this country. He talks good English, but, as he preferred to talk in his own native language, he was, of course, accommodated. He likes Chicago, and thinks the Briggs House superior to anything of the kind in his own country. The food he says lays over the army rations furnished them by the imperial commissary of subsistence. Like other mortals, Nakahama is troubled with ailments of a serious nature. Rheumatism has fixed itself upon him, and last evening he was busily engaged in affixing lean-looking leeches to his fat calves. The bloodthirsty little scamps took hold as though they had always been used to that kind of nourishment.

The party were all well dressed, in the latest American fashion. They were assigned rooms on the third floor, and enjoyed themselves, after a hearty supper, in smoking opium and playing skatsbabyon, a game similar in some respects to draw-poker. They went to bed early, and, it is to be hoped, slept soundly.

A CHINESE NOVEL.

Here is the plot of a Chinese novel called 'The Twins." It is given in a recent review of Chinese literature, by Jessie E. Ringwalt:—

A husband and wife, after years of constant bickering, finally differ seriously about the marriage of their twin daughters. These lovely girls are as sweet and charming as the twin blossoms of the brilliant rose, or the flowers of the odorous herb bending before the breeze.

The husband is absolutely determined to dispose of them according to his own choice, and the wife, with equal obstinacy, claims the same right. The parents each select their favorite suitors, and the marriage presents, which are an indispensable preliminary, are brought to the house at the same moment.

The irate father drives away with contumely the porters who bear the presents sent by the suitors chosen by the mother, and his wife flings aside with contempt those presented by her husband's favorite.

The debate waxes warmer, and threatens to become interminable, and the case is at length carried before the official who has legal jurisdiction over contests between parents. The magistrate is a prudent and worthy man, who, after listening carefully to the question at issue, demands that the daughters shall be summoned.

The young girls are brought and kneel before the tribunal. The magistrate permits them to remain silent, but orders them to exhibit their preference by bowing either to the right, where the suitors chosen by the mother are arranged, or to the left, where stand those selected by the father.

The four suitors are equally repulsive to the girls, and the twins perseveringly bow their heads and rest their eyes steadily upon the floor. The magistrate, appreciating the feelings of the daughters, instantly dismisses all the suitors, and endeavors to negotiate a peace between the belligerents, but, as he falls utterly in his pacific intentions, he proposes a plan of adjustment—the Chinese specific for the cure of all evils—a competitive examination.

The two men who shall prepare the best essays upon a given subject shall become the husbands of the twins. No possible objection can be offered to such an admirable scheme, and the examination takes place. But, unfortunately, only one essay is found worthy of acceptance, and the author of it absolutely refuses to be married, because the Higher Powers have condemned him to celibacy. He explains that he has been six times betrothed, and six times have his lady loves died suddenly as the victim of a terrible fate. Learned astrologers, consulted upon the subject, have declared that he will always be the subject of misfortune to a wife. "Perhaps so," answers the wise magistrate, "you will be the cause of misfortune to *a* wife, but not to—two!"

An argument so irresistible overwhelms all present, the difficulties are vanquished, and he fortunate essayist happily marries both the twins.

Norway and its Capital.—Scenery in the North.—In going to Norway, writes a correspondent of the *Independent*, the landing place is at a little town in Sweden called Strand. The Norwegian line is near; and we pass it in a drosky drawn by two of the ardent little Norwegian horses, at great speed, over a road smooth and perfect. The country is hilly but fertile, and does not lose by the change of name its lake character. The road to the sea-coast runs through magnificent woods of pine, and the ride of twenty miles is of extreme interest. The region is historical—the battle-ground between the two kingdoms. At Frederickshald Charles XII ended his career, by his death relieving the country from the stress of wars he had waged, but laying upon her the great weight of his renown. It is a rock fortress, and was of great strength in those days. The town lies up a ford, down which we took steamer in the early morning for Christiania.

The coast of Norway about the entrance of the great jord at the head of which Christiania stands is extremely rocky and savage. It takes eight or nine hours from Fredericks-hald. When far enough inland to see both shores, the scenery becomes interesting. On the left rises a line of fir-covered mountains, just distant enough to wear the de p mountain blue. The fjord itself is one of the noblest character. At Drobak it contracts to a narrow strait, which is fortified, but spreads out beyond; and at Christiania it is a large inland sea again, with an arm stretching many miles southward. The city, half as large as Stockholm, is not so conspicuous, as several islands interrupt the view; and it does not rise upon heights, but is rather level. But as it is seen with the fjord from the surrounding hills, and especially from the ranges of blue mountains to the west, it is exceedingly beautiful. There seems to be an instinctive feeling in these countries of dark foliage for the strong contrast of white in the buildings, just as the warmth of red seems to be the natural color in cold farming regions; and Christiania, like its sister capital, is shining white.

The city is in reality a great rural village, with space enough for separate family dwellings in the American manner, but with more variety and perhaps better taste in style. This manner of living may partly account for the absence of the out-of-door assemblages and more public life of other cities. There is no lack of parks and water-side resorts; but it is noticeable that there is a social seclusion and in-door life, which must be accounted for by the different temper of the people from those of Denmark and Sweden.

There is a freshness in the air and a sweetness only felt in rural towns near mountains, and there is a special charm in these long evenings, when the bright flash goes around the sky from sunset to dawn. The city is new, dating back not over two hundred and fifty years, with but few historic incidents, and it has never had any merit architecturally. The great fire, which is within the memory of most of us, left room for new buildings, and it has the appearance of a modern and rather thriving town. The University of Norway, the King's Palace, and the Capitol give it a claim to be a capital city; but it, like the kingdom, has never exerted any great organized influence in Europe. But the expectation awakened by its charming name will not be disappointed, if sea and mountains in the ripest of summer days have any power to charm.

Cause and Effects of Hurricanes.—This is the season of hurricanes, occasionally so destructive on the solid land, and always carrying danger and death to those who "go down to the sea in ships." The present year, so remarkable for the social and governmental changes going on in various quarters of the globe, bids fair to be known in future annals as one replete with remarkable elemental displays. Thus we have had earthquakes of unusual power, drouths of almost unexampled duration, floods which have swept away houses and people from points and places never before known to suffer from such a cause, and hurricanes which for severity and destructiveness show no parallel since 1858. These latter have, however barely touched the territory of the United States, their force and destructiveness having been expended in parabolic circles nearer the equator; but their results on the ocean have carried sorrow into families in every part of our broad land, and poverty also, for many of the craft which have succumbed to the fearful gales in the Caribbean and other seas, carried down into the unknown depths not only the head and main support of the family, but also the venture containing most, if not all, of their worldly substance. In the region of the West Indies hurricanes are experienced in greater frequency and with far more violence than elsewhere on this hemisphere. During the present season they have been unusually violent, and the loss of life and property on land and sea must be quite unprecedented. Cuba has come in for more than her share of misfortune in this particular, if we may credit reports. Nature, as if repenting her lavishness upon the soil of Cuba, has, it would appear, sought to undo her work by sending hurricanes, earthquakes, and pestilence, carrying with them death and desolation, where anon there was nothing but tranquillity, bounteous harvests and contentment. And the same mercurial conduct has inspired the dame with respect to the "ever-faithful isle" time out of mind; for, according to good authority, no fewer than 355 hurricanes swept over Cuba between the year 1493 and the year 1855, and of these 215 occurred in the three months of August, September, and October. The severest was that of 1858, which swept over, a very besom of destruction, the whole of the West Indies, and extended northward and eastward until it nearly reached the European shore, while its western edge touched the coast of the United States, impelling on our shores those extraordinary tides of October 24 and 25 of the same year. A curious feature of these hurricanes is that they never extend to the equator or touch either of the poles. In this connection, it is something to be assured that the laws which govern the movements of these phenomenal storms are becoming better understood by meteorologists, and that while the precautions this knowledge may suggest will not serve to avert future disasters, a saving of life and property may be attained.

Phillips as a False Prophet.—When the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, reached Massachusetts, Wendell Phillips made a speech in New Bedford, in which he said:—

Here are a series of States girding the Gulf, who think that their peculiar institutions require that they should have a separate government. They have a right to decide that question, without appealing to you or me. A large body of people, sufficient to make a nation, have come to the conclusion that they will have a government of a certain form. Who denies them the right? Standing with the principles of '76 behind us, who can deny them the right?

One, two, or three years hence, if the news of the afternoon is correct, we shall have gone through a war, spent millions, required the death of a hundred thousand men, and be then where we are now—two nations, a little more angry, a little poorer, and a great deal wiser; and that will be the only difference; we may just as well settle it now as then.

You cannot go through Massachusetts and recruit men to bombard Charleston or New Orleans. The Northern mind will not bear it; you can never make such a war popular. The first outset may be borne; the telegraph may bring us news that Anderson has bombarded Charleston, and you may rejoice; but the sober second thought of Massachusetts will be, "wasteful, unchristian, guilty." The North never will endorse such a war.

We stand to-night at the beginning of an epoch which may have the peace or the ruin of a generation in its bosom. Inaugurate war, we know not where it will end: we are in no condition to fight. The South is poor and we are rich. The poor man can do twice the injury to the rich man that the rich man can do to the poor man. Your wealth rides safely on the bosom of the ocean, and New England has its millions afloat. The North whitens every sea with its wealth. The South has no commerce; but she can buy the privateers of every race to prey on yours. It is a dangerous strife when wealth quarrels with poverty.

I distrust these guns at Fort Sumter. I do not believe that Abraham Lincoln means war. I do not believe in the madness of the Cabinet. Nothing but madness can provoke war with the Gulf States. There is a safe way to compromise. It is this:—Seem to provoke war. Cannonade the forts. What will be the first result? New York commerce is pale with bankruptcy. The affrighted seaboard sees grass growing in its streets. Those guns fired at Fort Sumter are only to frighten the North into a compromise.

If the administration provokes bloodshed, it is a trick—nothing else. It is the masterly cunning of the devil of compromise, the Secretary of State. He is not mad enough to let these States run into battle. He knows that the age of bullets is over. If a gun is fired in Southern waters, it is fired at the wharves of New York, at the bank vaults of Boston, at the money of the North. In twelve months you will see the Union reconstructed, with a constitution like that of Montgomery.

As sure as a gun is fired to-night at Fort Sumter, within three years from to-day you will see thirty States gathered under a constitution twice as damnable as that of 1787.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH WILL preach Sunday morning and evening, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets. 10 22 3t*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Strangers invited.

☞ CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"The Midnight Sun."

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 10 1 3t*

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. In the afternoon a sermon to the young; subject, "The Anchor."

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats reserved for strangers, who are always welcome.

☞ BISHOP'S CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, near Broad.—Service and sermon by the Rector, Rev. E. OWEN SIMPSON, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers affectionately invited.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—The Pastor, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, will preach at 10½ and 7½. To-morrow the evening sermon will be specially to young people. All invited.

☞ SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV. HENRY C. McCOOK, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut. Subject, "Taking Counsel of Witches." Usual service at 10½ A. M.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the second of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Jesus at the well of Sychar." Strangers welcome.

☞ INDIAN'S HOPE.—PRESIDENT GRANT'S Indian policy will be considered at a missionary meeting of great importance to the Indian, to be held, under the auspices of the Indian's Hope Association, on Sunday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WALNUT Street and RITTENHOUSE Square.

Addresses will be made by Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska; Bishop STEVENS, of this diocese; the Rev. Dr. HOWE, the President of the society; and by Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, its Treasurer.

☞ TRINITY M.E. CHURCH, EIGHTH STREET, above Race.—Owing to the fire which occurred in this church on Thursday last, it will be closed until further announcement. Its people, accepting the very kind invitation of the Trustees of UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, will worship in that church to-morrow. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. J. CARSON.

N. B.—Trinity Sunday-school will meet to-morrow, 2½ P. M., at M. E. Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street; also, prayer meeting, Friday, 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. C. A.,

AT CONCERT HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, November 14.

Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21—Subject—LONDON.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c extra.

The sale of tickets for both lectures will begin Wednesday morning, November 9, at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 10 29 sw2t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13uths3m

☞ LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.

November 1, 1870.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., "Mental Dyspepsia."

November 8, 1870.—Rev. ALEX. REED, D. D., "What I saw in Italy."

November 15, 1870.—Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, "A Trip to California."

November 21, 1870.—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, "From New York to Jerusalem."

November 29, 1870.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., "A Day at Shusian."

December 6, 1870.—Rev. D. MARCH, D. D., "Reminiscences of the East."

Music under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM C. EWING, Organist of the Church.

Tickets, 50 cents; for the course, $2 50. For sale at Gould & Fischer's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street; at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street; at C. H. Smith & Son's Jewelry Store, No. 1510 Market street; at Dr. C. R. Keeney's Drug Store, No. 1601 Arch street; and at Dr. H. B. Lippincott's Drug Store, N. W. corner Twentieth and Cherry streets.

A Grand Stereopticon Exhibition will be given in the church on Thursday Evening, November 3, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Adults' tickets, 25 cents; children's tickets, 10 cents. 10 22 2t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu$ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

[redacted]

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. G. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ TWO FREE LECTURES BY O. S. FOWLER, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—SUNDAY EVENING at 7:30, on "Man's Moral Nature," as proving a God and immortality, and TUESDAY EVENING on "Life, Health, and Self-culture," as taught by Phrenology.

Consult him as to your best business, etc., day and evening, at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, immediately. 1t

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ PRINTED BLANKS WILL COPY ANY time after printing by the new process at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing Rooms, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

LADIES' WRAPPERS. LADIES' WRAPPERS. LADIES' WRAPPERS.
LADIES' MERINO WAISTS. LADIES' MERINO WAISTS.

Also, a handsome assortment of Children's Clothing now opened at

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.'S,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—We are daily receiving new styles of Infants' French Caps and Bonnets. 10 29 3t*

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES,

Of new and handsome design.

DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthssisp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

O! O! O! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

Overcoats, $6.
Overcoats, $8.
Overcoats, $10.
Overcoats, $12.
Overcoats, $15.
Overcoats, $20.
Overcoats, $35.
Overcoats, $45.
Overcoats, $60.

Light Coats For Fall.
Heavy Coats For Winter.
Stout Coats For Storms.
Glengarry and Cape Cloaks, $15 to $35.

Customers from 6 years old to 60

MAGNIFICENTLY FITTED WITH

Overcoats from $6 to $60.

We have an endless variety of styles of OVERCOATS, adapted to any size, shape, age, or season, together with full suits of every grade, from $10 upward.

Yours truly

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

O $15 Heavy, Heavy,
V $15 Heavy, Heavy
E $15 All-wool, All-wool,
R $15 All-wool, All-wool
C $15 Melton, Melton,
O $15 Melton, Melton
A $15 Winter Overcoats.
T $15 Winter Overcoats.
S $15 Winter Overcoats.

These Coats are a very superior article, and we particularly desire the attention of the public to be called to them.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.

GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20 00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20 00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20 00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20 00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20 00 SUITS!!!
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20 00 SUITS!!!

MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.
MADE TO MEASURE.

STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED.

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Ninth Page.]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 137 N. Eleventh street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH VELVET, ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture made by Allen, and in excellent order. 10 29 2t

Sale on the Premises, No. 1506 Vine street—Estate of Mrs. Rembrandt Peale, deceased.
RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday morning,

Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1506 Vine street, by catalogue, the superior mahogany and other household furniture.

Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the desirable three-story brick residence. (10 29 2t

STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, Manufactured by John A. Henkels.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 1002 and 1004 Arch street, by catalogue. This stock comprises a full and general assortment of first-class furniture, in oil, varnish, and ebony finish, manufactured by Mr. John A. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales, and warranted. Sale peremptory, Mr. Henkels about removing to Thirteenth and Chesnut. 10 29 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1430 Spruce Street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, ETC.
By order of Executors.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1430 Spruce street, will be sold the household furniture, comprising rosewood cabinet piano, made by Pleyal, of Paris; Brussels and other carpets; mahogany hair-cloth furniture; damask curtains; rosewood music cases; china and glassware; chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture.

The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [10 29 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, UMBRELLAS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 10 29 4t

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Seventh large trade sale of American and imported furs, etc.
On Friday Morning,

Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES, ROBES.

Also, 150 wolf, fox, bear, Angora, buffalo and other robes. 10 29 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,

November 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc. 10 29 5t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434 North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-rooms on the second floor, and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 8st Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, with side yard, No. 509 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, west of Fifth street, No. 509; the lot containing in front on Vine street 25½ feet, and extending in depth 84 feet. The house is well built and in excellent repair; press-brick front; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range etc. Immediate possession. Terms—One-third may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two Story Brick Stable and Coach House, No. 254 Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets. On Tuesday, November 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick gable and coach house and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce streets, No. 254; containing in front on Juniper street 35 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 50 feet. The stable and coach house are very commodious, and might readily be adapted for a club stable. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, half cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 78 feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to two ground rents, one of $35 10, and the other $72 90, payable in coin.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29 9t12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CRUMBS SWEPT UP.

Have you read it? A live book, and more amusing than Mark Twain. Written by the most popular preacher in America, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, it does not contain a dull page in it. A great part of it was written in Europe this past summer, right amidst the troubles there, and any one of the forty articles is worth the full price of the book. For illustrated circulars, containing a description of the work, with extracts, apply to

EVANS, STODDART & CO.,
10 29 1mrp No. 740 SANSOM Street.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc.

Also, HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished. STEVENSON'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK, October 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.
Subject—"Lafayette, the Faithful One."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Nov. 2.
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, Nov. 3.
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Nov. 4.
Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 10 29 2t

SPECIAL.
SENATOR SUMNER will deliver his great *Oration* on LAFAYETTE, in place of "The Duel between France and Germany," as heretofore announced.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
In English parts, under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, October 31,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
Will appear as
MARY STUART,
DEBORAH,
FAZIO,
LADY MACBETH, and
THE DEBUTANTE,
Supported by a superior Company of Dramatic Artists from the New York Academy of Music.
PRICES:
Orchestra Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1·25; Orchestra Circle, 75 cents; Secured Seats in Orchestra Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $8. 10 27 3t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
E. L. DAVENPORT, Lessee and Manager.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
LISA WEBER BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
ERNANI and LA SOMNAMBULA.
LISA WEBER, the unapproachable burlesque actress; ADA GRAY, BELLE HOWITT, CASSIE TROY, GEO. ATKINS (the inimitable Comedian, Tragedian, Gymnast, Vocalist), and
ROCOCO, Artist.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
GREAT TRIPLE BILL.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 29,
Positively last night of
"M. P."
BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY,
Followed by the musical farce,
NO; OR, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.
Concluding with the nautical drama,
BEN BOLT.
ON MONDAY—THE TWO ROSES.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 29,
ENORMOUS ATTRACTION,
MR. CLARKE IN THREE CHARACTERS,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
TURNING THE TABLES,
LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.
GREAT SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. CLARKE IN TWO PARTS.
MONDAY—FOX AND GOOSE.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as YOUNG GOSLING.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
NEW ATTRACTIONS NIGHTLY.
For one week only
THE WONDERFUL FRENCH ATHLETES,
Three in number.
SPLENDID BALLET TROUPE.
GREAT MINSTREL COMPANY.
COMIC PANTOMIME CORPS.
GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.
Burlesques, Local Sketches, Vocalism, Etc.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S MAMMOTH
MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
THIRTY DENS OF LIVING ANIMALS.
CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE,
EVERY AFTERNOON and NIGHT THIS WEEK,
IN TWO SEPARATE TENTS.
Admission to both Shows only 50 cents.
Children under 10 years, 25 cents,
A. FOREPAUGH,
10 24 6t Proprietor and Manager.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Star Troupe of the World,
Every Evening in their Ethiopian Soirees.
Box office open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. After 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
THE LADY OF LYONS
AND
JOSEPH'S COAT.
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HASSLER'S
HASSLER'S THIRD MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 29.
10 27 3t MARK HASSLER, Conductor.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock,
Commencing November 5th, 1870.
Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four for $1. To be had at North's Store, 1024 Chesnut street. 10 29 7t

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned
Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS'
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ADOLPH WINKLER and CORNELIUS C. HOPPER, as WINKLER & HOPPER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. and Cornelius C. Hopper, No. 240 S Second street, Philadelphia, is alone authorized to act as liquidating partner, to whom all debts due said firm will be paid, and all claims against them be presented.
ADOLPH WINKLER.
CORNELIUS C. HOPPER.
October 26, 1870. 10 27 3t*

COOPER & CONARD

DRESS GOODS.

Our third opening of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and GERMAN DRESS FABRICS is now arranged for sale. Many buyers not suited the past few days by reason of our running short of stock can now be well supplied. The prices of the English goods are about one-third less than they were three weeks ago.

37½c. for Wide Baden Suit Cloths.
50c. for Wide Imperial Reps.
50c. for Wide Glossy English Serges.
62½c. for All-wool Paris Satin Cloths.
62½c. for Good Wool Empress Cloths.
Five cases of these Extra Cheap Goods.

$1·00 SATIN CLOTHS.
$1·00 BEST SERGES.
·00 PARIS MERINOES.
$1·00 SILK POPLINS.

Wide Double Corded Silk Poplins, $1·25.
Best French Silk Epinglines.
Passavant Best Rolled Lyons Silk Poplins.
One case Extra Glossy Silk Poplin, $1·25.
Ready-made Suits, or made to order.
Dress Making at short notice for first-class custom.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Fresh arrivals of all the New Materials.
All the standard description Mourning Fabrics.
Some special attractions in this stock.
The Alpacas and Wool Poplins show great inducements.
Courtauld's English Crepes, bought before the advance.
Black Kid Gloves, Crape Collars, Veils, Etc. Etc.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CIRCULAR TO THE LADIES.

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS.

Although both Great Britain and Germany furnish this country with a very large amount of Dress Textures, nearly all the finest and most fashionable are of French manufacture, and hence a great scarcity of French goods, owing to the war, was anticipated early in the season. All the French goods that can possibly reach us this season are now here, and after a careful examination of the market we find that although the **BULK** is not quite so small as we expected, yet, to a considerable extent, it is made up of large **INDISCRIMINATE** purchases of **UNRELIABLE MAKES**, which would not have found a market here had it not been for the anticipated deficiency. This is more particularly the case in the article of **BLACK SILKS**. We, therefore, advise particular care to purchasers in the selection of these goods. In Fine Worsted and Woollen Dress Goods there will be a **DECIDED SCARCITY**, and we would invite an early examination of our stock while it is replete in the most recherche textures we have ever imported, and **CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.**

Our **BLACK SILK STOCK** contains nothing but the most **CELEBRATED** and **RELIABLE** of Lyons makes.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

BULBOUS ROOTS.—A large assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Iris, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, etc., imported and for sale by
D. LANDRETH & SON,
Nos. 21 and 23 South SIXTH Street,
11* Between Market and Chesnut streets.

RUSTIC FLOWER STANDS AND HANGING BASKETS, Terra Cotta Vases, Flower Pots, Crocus Pots, and Hyacinth Glasses.
For sale by D. LANDRETH & SON,
Seed and Implement Warehouse,
Nos. 21 and 23 South SIXTH Street,
11* Between Market and Chesnut.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.
Remaining unsold 21 LOTS, CLIFTON (Kelleyville), 6 miles from Philadelphia, on the West Chester (Media) Railroad, at auction on MONDAY, October 31, at 2½ o'clock, on the PREMISES.
Terms of sale, $10 CASH on each lot when sold, and
$10 MONTHLY
until paid; or one-half cash, balance in one year; or all cash. Interest on all deferred payments. Deeds free of expense to purchasers.
A FREE EXCURSION Train will leave the West Chester Depot at 2 o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and convey grown persons (ladies and gentlemen) to and from the sale free. None but grown persons. No tickets required.
T. BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers,
1* No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

NOW OPENING,
Bridal Silver,
Tea Services,
Table Ware.
Fancy Pieces for General Presentation.
(Special designs and monograms furnished.)
NEW IMPORTATIONS
A Very Select Assortment of
Paris Clocks, Bronzes,
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Cardinals in Conclave.

The bell of the Capitol had sounded. Pope Innocent the Tenth was dead. He had died quite alone in about his eightieth year. His sister-in-law Donna Olimpia, and her niece, the Princess of Romano, for whom the weak old man had made sale of everything during his pontificate, from the red hat of the cardinal down to the office of spy of the police, and even to the sentences of the courts of justice, left him to his fate as soon as they found that no soups or essences, none of the cunningly devised liquids on which he had existed since he had been unable to take solid food, would continue to keep him alive.

Donna Olimpia, indeed, took to her bed as a means of avoiding further trouble about a moribund pope, and gave out that she was too ill to nurse him any longer. Both ladies, however, took care to have his palace sacked before the breath was out of his body, and Donna Olimpia surrounded her own house in the Piazza Navona with six hundred soldiers, to preserve all old and recent spoils safe during the critical period of papal interregnum, when the populace were more riotous than usual, and until a new pope should be elected in conclave.

If, however, the populace did not besiege her palace and relieve her of her ill-gotten gains, it was not the fault of Pasquin. Each morning the headless little marble figure was covered with pasquinades of bitter and terrible force, directed against Olimpia and the wealth she had amassed by her extortionate abuse of her influence on the late Pope. Olimpia, however, replied that public report did her injustice; that she was in reality poor, frightfully poor, so poor that she was unable to pay for the funeral expenses of the dead Innocent. Who would have buried the old man nobody can tell, had not a friend of early days, a poor canon whom Innocent had ill-treated on his advent to power, taken on him the charge of the funeral, which was of the meanest. No torches or wax tapers, only two tallow candles, lit up the wrinkled and painted face of the papal corpse as it lay in mockery of state beneath the dome of St. Peter's.

The day after the Pope's interment, January 18, 1655, the cardinals met according to custom in conclave in the Vatican. There were sixty-nine of them. Unhappy men! their fate created much commiseration among some of the ambassadors and envoys of the European princes, who, according to rule, visited their cells on the day on which they were to be shut up, to see that all was arranged in due order, and the conclave established according to rule. Sixty-nine cardinals, accustomed, most of them, to fare sumptuously, and to live in vast palaces adorned with the finest productions of ancient and modern art, to what a wretched sojourn had they to submit till it should please Divine Inspiration to be merciful to them, and enable their sacred college to combine in the election of a new pope! Two cells, one for himself and one for his two attendants, were allotted to each cardinal; and there they must live, and sleep, and eat their meals, which have to be sent through the little wicket at the gate, till the close of the conclave. The present conclave, however, was a fortunate one for the poor cardinals in one respect. It had among its members many excellent players at picquet, and two or three ecclesiastics of a very humorous spirit, who aided considerably to enliven the monotony of its confinement, which proved in this instance a long one. The maddest wag of them all was Maidalchini, who, however, labored under this disadvantage, that he was obliged to shut himself up every day for a considerable time to paint his face and make his toilette, in order to hide the ravages which disease and debauchery had made in his appearance. Maidalchini, one night during the conclave, lost fifty doubloons at play to a kindred spirit, Cardinal Medici, when Medici said he would let his Eminence off if he would dress himself up and go and announce, as by vision, to poor old lame Cardinal Caraffa, that he should be pope. The joke seemed too good a one not to be put in practice, so Maidalchini wrapped himself up in a white sheet, put on a false beard and wig, pinned two sheets of paper on to his shoulders for wings, borrowed a pair of green spectacles from Cardinal Trivlzi, and made for himself a golden aureole, by the aid of some gilt paper and a saucepan, which he put upon his head. After having completed this disguise, he took two wax candles, one in each hand, and got in by a secret passage to the side of Caraffa's bed. Poor old Caraffa had the gout, and was not asleep when he saw the phantom arrive; he understood the pleasantry immediately—perhaps, indeed, he had been forewarned—so he seized his crutch silently, and as soon as the spectre was near enough, laid on lustily, crying out:—"Incorrigible joker, it is thou, is it? Take that, and that, and laugh again." Maidalchini did not wait longer than he could help by Caraffa's bedside, but blew out his candles and ran off, leaving the door open, from which latter circumstance the joke had a more serious ending than was anticipated; for poor Caraffa was too much troubled with gout to get up and shut the door, and the draught gave the gouty old man such a cold that he died shortly afterwards.

Maidalchini, indeed, seems, according to faithful report, to have provided the greatest part of what fun there was going in three or four conclaves. During this conclave, he, with some others, gummed together the pages of the breviary of Cardinal Lugo, who, however, was not sorry for an excuse to get rid of the trouble of reading it. He put, too, some powder made from the euphorbium plant in the missal of Cardinal Filomarini, just before he had to say high mass for the conclave; and Filomarini was seized with such a fit of sneezing that he had to stop short in the middle of service, and could not go on.

It was not in this, but in another conclave that Maidalchini had a furious dispute with Cardinal Colonna, in which they nearly came to blows. Colonna went to visit Maidalchini in his cell. Maidalchini, who thought Colonna a bore, had told his servant always to say he was asleep, that is, "not at home" for Colonna. It happened at this time, when Colonna called, that Maidalchini was in his inner cell, talking with another cardidal. Colonna heard him, and cried out in a rage to the servant, "Tell your master he is a blockhead and ill-bred." Maidalchini heard him, rushed out in a passion, and said, "It is you who are a blockhead and ill-bred; for my part, I have never had in my family any relatives who have died by the rope, feet in the air, like the Colonnas."

They were about to come to blows, when Cardinal Albizzi and others came up and separated them, and Albizzi cried out, "Maidalchini is right. Why should Colonna try to ride the high horse, and apply his 'blockheads and ill-breds' to fellows who are merely rascals and knaves?"

The last pope before Clement the Ninth (Rospigliosi) was Alexander the Seventh (Chigi), who came pope out of the conclave which met, as we have said, after Innocent the Tenth had been laid out in state with the help of two tallow candles, and of whom Alexander Pasquin said the sum total of his pontificate consisted in doing "very great things for himself, great things for his family, bad things for the sovereigns of Europe, very bad things for the cardinals, and nothing for God." Albizzi, in fact, was but Pasquin inside the conclave.

In the conclave which met to elect this Alexander the Seventh, Albizzi was more than usually brilliant. One of his mots deserves record: when Cardinal Spada said that he must vote in such and such a way, since he had a debt of gratitude to pay, "I presume it is a gambling debt, then," said Albizzi. Spada had the reputation of paying only gambling debts, and not always these.

There were a good many cardinals to whom this election was no laughing matter, and it was none certainly to Donna Olimpia, who was busy working the conclave to the best of her power from without, and making secret promises of all sorts, and giving secret bribes in ready money, to get a pope elected to her choice; but with little effect, for the cardinal she strained all her resources to keep out was Chigi, and Chigi was elected. In this conclave of sixty-nine cardinals there were, indeed, twenty-six who were recognized as passable, that is, possible popes; but not one of them but was, for some reason or other, considered by some great authority as impossible. France and Spain fought desperately in this conclave against each other, by the aid of bribes and promises, in order to get a Pope to their liking; and neither would accept as Pope a cardinal known to be devoted to its rival. The Grand Duke had his agents in the conclave, the Emperor of Germany had his, and each was determined on keeping out a different set of candidates; Modena pulled one way, Parma another; one cardinal could not be elected because he had a sister-in-law of whom all were afraid; and all the cardinals had had enough of Donna Olimpia in the way of sisters-in-law. This man was too poor, that man was too ill; this man was too well, that man was too dissolute, and that man was too devout, troppo santone, too much of a saint. Barberini would not hear of one, and Medici would not hear of another.

The delay and difficulties of the conclave excited the humorous fancies of some peasants at Arquato, near Ascoli. They dressed themselves up as cardinals, and held a mock conclave, in which they chose an unfortunate shepherd for pope, who began his mock pontificate by abolishing the tax on grinding corn at the mill, and fixed the price of salt at a giulio for ten pounds. Taxes had, indeed, been laid very heavily on the Roman poor of late, and bread and salt had been forced up to starvation prices to enable the popes to lavish away millions on insatiable nephews and nieces, and sisters-in-law, and parasites of all descriptions; so the poor shepherd was not a bad legislator according to his lights of political economy, though his amateur legislation cost him dear, for the Inquisition laid hands upon him and put him in prison, where he died in less than three days of a very speedy natural death.

However, after nearly four months of one of the most entangled and confused of all papal elections, the conclave did, like all human things, come to an end at last. The game of conclave is on such occasions a game of patience; the parties try to tire each other out, for which purpose, doubtless, one of the best lines of conduct you can adopt is, to try and prove to your adversaries that you rather like conclave life than otherwise, and are ready to wait any time for them to come round. On this occasion the French cardinals, at last seeing that Medici had made terms with Chigi, out of sheer weariness, and in despair, withdrew their opposition to Chigi, and Chigi was elected unanimously. Up to that time his opponents had always managed to secure one-third of the votes of the conclave, the necessary number to force exclusion against him. Chigi, according to strict precedent, shed abundance of tears on his election—the lachrymatory glands of the cardinals were always in good condition for this purpose—and asked the cardinals to be so kind as not to press the tiara upon him. He knew, he was so modest as to say, that he was not fit for it; however, they were inhuman enough to insist, and proceeded to adoration, as the rite is called, falling on the knees, kissing of the feet, hands, etc., while the chief of the college went to the loggia of St. Peter's, and announced in the regular Latin phrase, a "mighty joy," "gaudium magnum," to the people, the election of a new Pope, Alexander the Seventh. He was not any worse, nor much better, than the popes immediately before and after him; they were nearly all decrepit, worn-out old men, in the hands of relatives who preyed upon them. Clement the Tenth (Altieri) was eighty when he became Pope, and his faculties were so feeble that the poor old dotard promised the same offices over and over again to different persons in the conclave in order to become Pope. The general motto of all the Popes about this period was "Tutto per la casa e niente per la chiesa." "All for the house, and nought for the church."

Alexander the Seventh was only pope for about two years, when Maidalchini, Albizzi, and the rest, went into conclave again to elect another pope, and their practical and other jokes were as lively in that as in the preceding conclave; however, this time the cardinals had less need of amusement than before, for they only remained shut up together about a month. Rospigliosi (Clement the Ninth) was elected, but he, poor man, only enjoyed his papacy about two years. The tiara jumped from head to head very quickly in those days.—*All the Year Round.*

ANECDOTE OF BALFE, THE COMPOSER.—The following anecdote is told of Balfe, the composer, who died a few days ago in London:—At the first rehearsal, which took place at Pavia, of Rossini's *Mose in Egitto*, Signor Rolla, brother of the celebrated Alessandro Rolla, leader of the orchestra of La Scala at Milan, was leader of the orchestra at Pavia, and having perceived that Balfe was taking upon himself to give directions, not only to the chorus, but to the musicians, became annoyed and disconcerted at his interference. At a passage for the violin, which occurs in the first act, Rolla said:—"It was not written for the instrument," and being so difficult was impossible to play; at which Balfe exclaimed, "Rossini was a violin-player, and knew what he wrote. The passage is easy enough. Shift your hand higher up and you will do it!" On hearing this poor Rolla could contain himself no longer, but bursting into a torrent of passion looked up at Balfe and exclaimed:—"Signor Dottore, venite qua suonate per me, ed io audero cantame per voi." (Learned sir, come and play for me and I will sing for you.) The challenge was at once accepted; down Balfe jumped into the orchestra, took up a violin, and played the disputed passage in such a masterly manner that he was applauded by every one present. So deep was the impression made on Rolla's mind by this discomfiture that he took to his bed and in a few weeks died.

A NIGHT IN STAMBOUL.

Late upon an August evening, in Constantinople, or rather in the dirtiest yet most picturesque of its suburbs, Pera, a party of five gentlemen were seated at a dinner-table in one of the large houses that stood upon the brow of the hill, which slopes downward till it reaches the Bosphorus, not far from the new palace of the Sultan. Their undress uniforms, and the litter of sabres and forage-caps scattered about the room, suggested at once that the occupants were attached to one of the armies then carrying on the great struggle in the Crimea. The frequent references made by all of them to "the front," and the tone of interest in which the latest news was inquired for and given, was usual enough in any company at that time in Constantinople, but their familiarity with the subject, as they discussed it over their wine, made it apparent that most, if not all, of them were well acquainted with the lights and shades of a campaigner's life in the Crimea.

The conversation was carried on in French, and the light-blue uniforms of the *chasseurs a cheval*, and the dark uniform of the *chasseurs a pied*, sufficiently established the nationality of the wearers. The youngest of the party, although wearing the undress of the cavalry, from the marked accent with which he spoke, and from those various shades of difference, more or less defined, which distinguish the Saxon from the Gaul, was evidently an Englishman. At this moment he was speaking across the table to a tall, dark, soldierly-looking man, whose bronzed countenance bore marks of more than one hard-earned victory in Algiers.

"I say, St. Heliers, *a propos* of our new commander-in-chief. Did you ever serve under him in the colonies? Duchesne here was telling me to-day some stories about him that would augur rather sharper work at the front than any we have had hitherto."

"I was a sous-lieutenant under him one summer in Oran, my dear Arden, but we were in barracks the whole time. Still, I know a good deal about him, and can venture to promise you we shall let the Russians see that that they have at last caught a Tartar in old Pelissier."

"Well," said the gentleman referred to as Duchesne, "I am glad he has the command, but I should be sorry to have on my conscience the load the old fellow must carry on his, after that affair at the Caves."

"Pshaw!" replied St. Heliers, "what in the deuce was he to do with the beggars? He had to choose between losing the best part of his own men, and the destruction of a horde of murderous rascals. But come, we won't discuss the matter; it's too soon after dinner for an argument. What's to be done to-night?"

"First, to arrange where we are to mess to-morrow—with you, I think, D'Epernay?" said Arden.

"All right, *mon cher!*" rejoined D'Epernay, a good-looking fellow in the uniform of the line, as he rose from the table. "*Parbleu*, Arden," he continued, halting before the large double windows, the eastern lattices of which were thrown back to admit the soft night air that came gently breathing over the pine-tops from the cool waters of the Bosphorus below, "I envy you such a view as this. Look here, St. Heliers; look, D'Ardier! Zounds! a man might well get romantic with that scene before him!

And perhaps no more beautiful stand-point could have been selected among the many around this most beautiful city of the world. A vast Turkish graveyard, with its dense groves of cypresses, lay almost beneath their feet. On the right extended a large, park-like enclosure, its lofty wall bordered with myrtles and fig trees, whose heavy foliage and interlacing boughs formed a dense screen against the intrusion of impertinent eyes. Beyond, over the pines, like a dark line, swept the rapid Bosphorus, with here and there a dim glimmering light, as a *caiquedji* or belated fisherman shot across the straits, with his paper lanterns suspended from the prow. Occasionally the moon, breaking through the fleecy clouds that covered the sky, lent an increased brilliancy to everything. The pines and cypresses waved in silver spires, deepening the darkness of the shadows below; the numerous palaces of the pachas, with their long glittering lines of illuminated windows, were scattered in the distance, and the night-breeze, cool and moist, from distant Marmora, came sweeping past, bearing its stolen fragrance from the jasmines and myrtles of Scutari.

The fragrance of Latakia was apparently preferred to that of the myrtle by the little knot that collected around the window at the call of D'Epernay, and meerschaums and cigars were lighted in despair of any more active method of killing time.

"What a bore it is," yawned St. Heliers, "that the opera is over for the month!—D'Ardier, you have not spoken for the last two hours. I condemn you to suggest something to do."

"Good-night, then," replied D'Ardier; "I am off to bed. It's nearly eleven, and I've a six-o'clock parade in the morning. You fellows on leave can lie in bed as long as you like."

"Hang it all, don't go yet!" said D'Epernay. "I say, Arden, what's this enclosure next door to you?"

"It belongs to some old pacha or other," replied Arden. "My man tells me he has got his harem in a villa down there among the trees."

"By the sacred camel!" shouted St. Heliers, making a plunge off the divan, and nearly upsetting Duchesne, who was perched on the back of a chair endeavoring to see how long he could preserve his balance, "I have an idea!"

"Well, please don't break my neck in your astonishment at the novelty, but let us have it. I've not had such a thing for the last twenty-four hours."

"Nor the twenty-four years preceding, you might add," chimed in D'Epernay, with a laugh.

"Listen, you fellows," continued St. Heliers. "You say, Arden, that the pacha has his seraglio over there?"

"So my servant told me the other morning. But what has that to do with your idea?"

"Only that I am going to try and get a peep at it."

There was a general shout of assent at this announcement—from all, except D'Ardier, who attempted in vain to dissuade them from undertaking it.

"Well," he said, at last, "you will get into a confounded scrape, I warn you. You have not been here as long as I have, and don't know how savage it makes a Turk to interfere with his women."

"Don't bother, D'Ardier," replied Arden. "We won't let the old fellow know anything about it. But how shall we manage to get over," he continued, turning to St. Heliers, who had been reconnoitring from the window.

"Have you got a rope?"

"No; but you can take the table-cloth."

"True. Come, D'Epernay! Duchesne! clear the table. Put the decanters and glasses on the floor—anywhere."

Amid shouts of laughter the table was cleared, and the cloth twisted into a very fair substitute for rope. There was some hesitation how to fasten the end, till Duchesne suggested there would be a difficulty in getting the massive dinner-table through the window, and, acting upon the hint, that piece of furniture was pulled up close to the lattice, and the cloth made fast to one of its solid legs.

Between the wall of the garden and the side of the house ran an alley, four feet wide, and it now became a problem among the four adventurers—for D'Ardier refused to join them—how this gulf was to be passed, the top of the wall being eight feet below the level of the window.

"I'll tell you," said Arden. "I am the lightest, and will lower myself down part of the way and see if I cannot swing over. I shall then be able to hold the other end of the rope while you fellows slide down."

Lowering himself cautiously, Arden succeeded, with some little difficulty, in establishing a foothold upon the wall. St. Heliers joined him, immediately followed by D'Epernay and Duchesne.

Stopping for a moment to wave a farewell to D'Ardier, who promised to remain at the window till their return, they scrambled down from the wall, and began to force their way, as silently as possible, through the dense and tangled hedge that surrounded the park. Not a word was spoken, except an occasional smothered exclamation from D'Epernay, the dandy of the party, as the thorns of an acacia or aloe threatened destruction to some favorite garment, until they stood within a small enclosure, from which paths branched off in apparently all directions.

"Now, then, for a council of war," said St. Heliers, halting. "Which way, Arden, do you suppose the old fellow's villa to lie?"

"Either of those paths, I imagine, would reach it," replied Arden, pointing to two that ran nearly in the same direction.

"Hold on!" cried D'Epernay; "let us divide and try them both. Four of us together will be awkward."

"Come along, then, Arden; we will take this," said St. Heliers, starting forward. "*Au revoir, vous autres.*"

St. Heliers and his friend followed the path they had chosen for some time, winding among parterres of flowers and past little summer-houses of the quaintest devices, painted and gilded in the extremes of Oriental taste.

"Upon my word, St. Heliers, this is enough to carry one back to the Arabian Nights. Look at the fountain yonder, it seems spouting diamonds. Was ever anything more charming? And see that kiosk, how it glitters in the moonlight! Ah! what's this?"

A turn of the path had brought them before a large building, standing embowered in trees, and apparently uninhabited. But as they approached it St. Heliers touched his comrade's arm and pointed to a lattice, partly concealed by the luxuriant foliage of a running vine, through the leaves of which streamed a ray of light.

"Unbuckle your sabre," he whispered, as he took off his own; "we may be heard."

Then, stealthily, keeping as much under the shadow of the trees as possible, they crept on until they stood under the lighted lattice.

"To get up is the next thing," said St. Heliers, below his breath, as he looked up doubtfully at the tangled mass of foliage formed by the vine which promised to be their only assistant in the attempt. "What do you think, Arden; can we climb it?"

"Hold on till I get my boots off and I'll tell you," replied his companion, in the same subdued tones, as he endeavored to kick off one of the articles in question. "Now, then, let me see what we have to hold on to."

The next moment the young soldier had commenced his escalade. The vine was a large one, and trained by iron clamps driven into the crevices of the wall, so that, although requiring a good deal of exertion, he progressed more rapidly than he expected, and was soon on a level with the lattice.

A smothered exclamation broke from him, and made St. Heliers inquire eagerly what was the matter.

"Hush! Not a word! Come up as quickly as you can, and make no noise, for pity's sake."

Although heavier and less active than his companion, St. Heliers was soon seated beside him upon the broad stone slab forming the ledge of the lattice. Carefully putting aside the leaves that screened it, and placing his eye to one of the interstices of the beautiful fretwork of the sash, a sight so extraordinary burst upon his gaze that his start of delight and astonishment caused him almost to lose his seat; for there, before them, in all its Eastern magnificence and loveliness, was—the harem of the pacha.

Reclining in the most picturesque and natural positions, some half buried in piles of crimson cushions from Tripoli, or shawls from Cashmere; others seated, smoking, upon the low divan that crossed the end of the room opposite the treacherous lattice, the long tubes of their nargiles glittering with jewels, they lay, the dark-haired, starry-eyed Circassians. Charming little children were playing about the apartment, and the peals of musical laughter that broke from within indicated the most unrestrained enjoyment.

The chamber was large, and evidently one in common for all the members of the harem, profusely decorated with all the rude splendor of the Saracenic school. The soft light shed through it from some unseen source lent a tone and refinement to what might otherwise have appeared meretricious and gaudy.

Neither of the two soldiers spoke as their eyes followed the graceful movements of the occupants of the room; and it was, in truth, a rare and beautiful picture. With their raven hair flowing in waves over their shoulders, the graceful Persian costumes, all combined with that attraction which female loveliness exerts over men, now heightened by the romantic circumstances under which they were beheld, made the enchantment of St. Heliers and his friend complete. But before long it was evident that one figure attracted their undivided attention, nor could a fairer vision of mere material beauty well be found to dazzle the senses of men.

In a semicircle of cushions, a little apart from the others, lay the pearl of the harem: a Persian jacket of crimson silk open across her bosom, loose white trousers of the same material, gathered at the ankle, which was clasped by heavy bands of gold above a tiny naked foot, that played carelessly with the embroidered slipper which had fallen from it; her dark hair fell in folds, long strings of pearls wreathed carelessly through it, forming at once an ornament and support. Apparently the beauty was in a pensive mood, for, while one hand held listlessly a lute, the other, half buried in the wealth of her dark tresses, formed a rest for a lovely face that appeared all unconscious of its surroundings.

"Well, St. Heliers, what do you think of this?" at last whispered Arden.

"The most glorious creature I ever saw," replied his companion. "She shall never—"

Before he had time to finish his sentence, a shout, so fierce and wild, rose from the opposite side of the villa, followed by a prolonged *sac-r-r-e*, and a volley of oaths so unmistakably French, that Arden exclaimed:—"D'Epernay's in a mess, and, confound it all, how are we to help him?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. *Diable!* look here! We shall first have to think of helping ourselves."

And, as he spoke, one of the doors of the harem was thrown violently open, and a confused crowd of female slaves and eunuchs rushed in. Apparently something of the most alarming character had occurred, which the two friends at once judged to be the discovery or capture of D'Epernay.

A hurried consultation convinced them that, for the present, they were less liable to discovery by remaining where they were; and it was with the most intense interest that they watched the scene within the harem.

A perfect babel of female tongues ensued for the first five minutes, until an old eunuch, evidently of high authority, succeeded in some measure in restoring quiet. During the confusion, the lady whose wonderful loveliness had so strongly attracted St. Heliers and Arden remained quiet and composed, although deeply interested in the tale the old eunuch, with marks of the most profound respect, had begun to relate to her. After listening for a short time, she interrupted him to utter a few words of command, which were followed by the immediate departure of several slaves.

During this time the female slaves of the household had collected near the entrance door, and were squatted in groups, awaiting some new scene in the drama.

"St. Heliers," whispered Arden, "we had better be off; they are going to search the park, and, by this bright moonlight, we shall be seen to a certainty."

There was no time for a reply; the old eunuch, as if struck by a sudden thought, walked across the room to the lattice, and began to unfasten the inner sash.

"You old villian, may Sheitan fly off with you!" exclaimed St. Heliers, shaking his fist at him with so much energy that he lost his balance, and fell with a crash through the thick foliage of the vine to the ground. A loud yell announced to Arden that all hopes of concealment were at an end, and he began to descend as rapidly as the detaining branches of the creeper would admit; but, in the haste of the moment, his foot slipped, and he also came tumbling to the ground; and, landing on top of St. Heliers, who was busily searching on his hands and knees for a missing boot, they rolled over lovingly on the grass together.

"Hope I didn't hurt you, old fellow!" exclaimed Arden, breathless with laughter, in spite of himself.

"Only knocked out of me the little breath I had left. Where's that confounded boot gone? Look sharp, Arden, these fellows mean mischief."

A pistol-shot or two was fired from the lattice; but in the confusion and bustle of the moment, the balls went high overhead. The yells of the eunuch, mingled with the shrill screams of the women, made such an uproar that both the young soldiers felt they had no time to lose. Seizing boots and sabres, without stopping to draw the former articles on, they ran at full speed as nearly as possible in the direction from which they entered the garden.

Noises in several quarters indicated that more than one party was in pursuit, and the knowledge that Turkish vengeance was apt to be prompt and summary in cases like this, caused them to exert every energy to reach their friendly table-cloth. More than once, as the flashing of torches and the sound of voices warned them of the approach of a party, they were obliged to conceal themselves within some of the coverts of myrtle scattered through the park.

"I'll tell you what," whispered St. Heliers, as they were crouched under the low branches of a jessamine, while the sound of eager questions and the occasional ring of steel, as a scabbard struck sharply against the ground, gave warning of the closeness of the pursuit, "I am alarmed about D'Epernay, these fellows look so savage; now it seems to me they are all off in this part of the grounds away from the house; what do you say if we go back and look for him and Duchesne?"

"Wait till I get my boots on, and I am ready to go back, of course. Now then!"

Carefully retracing their steps to where they supposed their companions had been discovered, to satisfy themselves, if possible, that they were not held as prisoners; and, taking advantage of the deep shadows around them, they at length reached a spot a short distance from the villa. An anxious survey satisfied them that their friends were not detained without the building.

"St. Heliers!" suddenly cried Arden, "the Bosphorus must be close to us. I'll wager that D'Epernay has managed to double on these rascally slaves, who, you see, are all at the other end of the park, and has reached the shore, where he may get away in a *caique*."

"True," replied St. Heliers, thoughtfully. "At all events, we had better look."

Judging now that there was less danger of being seen, they walked rapidly forward, without taking their previous precaution of keeping in the shade. Arden was even laughing at St. Heliers' sober countenance, and accusing him of thinking of the harem, when the fizz-izz-zz, followed by the heavy, lumbering report of a matchlock, warned them of their mistake.

"Come, Arden, our only chance now is the water!" cried St. Heliers, plunging into a thick coppice, followed by his friend.

The report of the matchlock at once brought the rest of his pursuers upon their traces, and it was soon evident to both that, unless happily a *caique* should be near the shore, they would have to swim, or be taken prisoners. On they went, regardless now of all concealment, dashing through brakes, and over parterres of flowers, while the moon, breaking through her thin veil of silvery clouds, drifting across the sky, lent all her brilliancy to aid their pursuers, whose white dresses could be seen hurrying from all parts of the park, their shouts and yells filling the air.

"This way a little," called out Arden, who, being the most active, led the way—"this way, St. Heliers—by Jove, there is a *caique!* and, by all that's glorious, there is Duchesne and D'Epernay, too; but—what the devil!—Halloo, there, D'Epernay!—hold on; don't push off yet! What the deuce is the matter?" shouted Arden, as he and St. Heliers rushed down breathless to the shore.

Something was evidently the matter, for, in defiance of the shouts of both, the *caique* receded from the shore; a struggle of some sort was going on, for a heavy fall was followed by a volley of Turkish curses, and then a splash as of some solid body thrown overboard, succeeded immediately by another. A cheer from D'Epernay, as the *caique* was pushed rapidly in shore, indicated a change of ownership.

"Look out, St. Heliers, here come the rascals in force," shouted Arden, as half a dozen white figures came leaping down the bank toward them.

"We shall have to draw upon them, Arden."

And the next moment their heavy cavalry sabres flashed out in the cool moonlight.

"Charge and drive the scoundrels back, while D'Epernay brings up the boat!" shouted Heliers.

A mad whirl for a moment—shouts, and groans and curses, and the clashing of steel, as the two soldiers, side by side, drove steadily back the slaves. A moment later, and D'Epernay was beside them having left Duchesne in charge of the *caique*.

"Back, Arden, come back for heaven's sake, or those infernal *caiquedjis* will swim in and take the *caique* from Duchesne!"

It was plainly the wisest course, for reinforcements could be seen pouring down from all quarters of the garden, some wearing the blue uniforms of the Turkish infantry, showing that the guard from the adjacent barracks had been turned out.

"Come along, Arden," cried D'Epernay, seizing his friend by the arm and dragging him back followed by St. Heliers.

"Look sharp, Duchesne, and shove off!" he added, as all three tumbled on board.

A few vigorous strokes of the oar carried them out into the swift current of the Bosporus; their pursuers contenting themselves with a volley of random shots, and shouting curses until they were out of hearing.

"Well," said St. Heliers, resting on his oar as they floated past the eastern point of the Golden Horn, "you have heard our story, D'Epernay, now tell yours."

It was soon related. Duchesne and himself, after wandering through the park in various directions, had reached the villa on the side opposite to that gained by St. Heliers and Arden; in attempting to explore, they had frightened an old female slave, who gave the alarm. Beating a rapid retreat for the table-cloth, the pursuit was so close that they had been obliged, as Arden suggested, to double on their pursuers and seek an escape by the Bosporus.

They had succeeded in making a bargain with the owners of a double-oared *caique*, when the reports of the pistols, discharged from the villa, induced them to delay, in the hope that their comrades might make their retreat by the same route; but, on their approach, pursued by the slaves, the *caiquedjis* became frightened and endeavored to force them on shore. All persuasions proving unavailing, they were obliged to resort to more forcible measures, and, as the only way of securing the retreat of the whole party, had quietly pitched the rightful owners of the *caique* overboard.

Running the stolen craft ashore at one of the Government landings, with a napoleon left under the cushion to reimburse the owners for their sudden ejection, the four officers stepped on shore.

"I think," said St. Heliers, as they lighted their cigars before separating, "the less said about this little affair, for the present, the better. We are not the only Frenchmen in Constantinople who are fond of an adventure. Come, Arden—good night!"

B. VON FLINDERS.

—Appleton's Journal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths†

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KENSINGTON BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 3s6

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FURNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN,

(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, lately received a large invoice of

FRENCH FURNITURE,

Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 10 7 2m

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,

Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid

Furniture and Upholstery,

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal 10 1 smtu2m

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24 Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

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1819 **ESTABLISHED** 1819

New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,

West Side, Philadelphia.

98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
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This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 29 tuths3m

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz.:—General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 40 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ¼ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 1 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 40 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ¼ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

PATENTS.

HOWSON'S

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

United States and Foreign

PATENTS,

Forrest Buildings,

No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 128 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 38 2p

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

From the N. Y. World.

It is curious to observe how little effect in religious matters the liberal leaven appears to have upon the orthodox lump. The theological guerillas only close up the ranks and strengthen the array of the church militant. "Free Religion" finds its compensating extravagance in advanced ritualism, and the Unitarian Conference of last week is succeeded and supplemented by the Federate Council of five dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church. People who are wandering about in search of a creed, and finding none, as were the ecclesiastical estrays of last week, are at liberty to derive whatever instruction they can from the spectacle of people who are thoroughly content within a strict formula of faith, and who have met, it appears, to buttress the bulwarks of Zion which the others have been endeavoring to throw down.

Upon points of doctrine it is not understood that this council will deliberate, as its deliberations could not in any case be of any authority or arrive at any final decision, and would therefore run the risk of being as unsatisfactory as the deliberations upon those points of the Unitarian Conference appear to have been to those who participated in them and those who have read of them. Coleridge was derisively called an "excellent talker, provided you let him start from no premises and come to no conclusion." The excursions of ecclesiasts who insist upon no common premises, and are certain not to arrive at any common conclusion, are not likely to lead to very profitable results, however much eloquence may be evoked in the process, or however pleasant it may be to the excursionists. The council has the clear advantage of having no points of doctrine in dispute, or at least none which it will attempt to settle.

But there are many points of discipline and organization which the council can busy itself upon. Though these, perhaps, are not of so general interest as debates upon questions of belief, and so are not likely to figure so conspicuous in the newspapers, the arrangement of them is at least as likely to promote the interest of the church in whose behalf they are sought to be ordered. They may expect excited discussions upon the ritualism which is the present bugbear of all the branches of the Anglican communion.

It is likely, also, or at least it is possible, that steps will be taken towards rendering the hierarchy of the Episcopal Church of America more analogous to the hierarchies of the Episcopal Churches of England and of Rome by adding a grade to it. The five dioceses into which the State of New York is now divided, and which have been increased within a few years from two, are sufficiently prosperous, numerous, and extensive to be erected into an archbishopric. And the establishment of such a dignity might be thought necessary to the symmetry of the system. Prelacy implies primacy. The hierarchy of Rome is graduated from the priesthood through bishoprics and cardinalates to the papacy. The hierarchy of England ascends from the diaconate to the headship of the Church conjoined to the leadership of the State. The hierarchy of the Episcopal Church in America alone is truncated at the episcopal stage. Its organization is at present not democratic certainly; but it is also not monarchical, or even properly hierarchical.

Whether theoretical considerations like this weigh with the council or not, its meeting shows the tendency towards a sphere of government larger than the area of a single diocese, as its sessions will attest the great and growing influence of the communion so large a portion of which it represents.

WHAT IS CUBA WORTH?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Cuba has for years been to Spain the mine from which, by the most cruel and tyrannical system, she has drawn the means to support her court and its parasites. After paying the expenses of a considerable quota of Spain's army, and, on an average, those of one-half of her navy, Cuba has for very many years remitted, as the net proceeds of surplus taxation over the cost of her own Government sums varying from six to seven million dollars per annum. This enormous amount was, however, ground out of Cuba and Cubans in the rosy days of her greatest financial prosperity. For the last two years Cuba, of course, has been to Spain not an expense, except in lives—for Spain has no money to spend—but a dead weight, politically and financially. The money to carry on her futile attempts to crush the revolution has been provided not by Spain, but by Spaniards in Cuba, whose only hope for the future was the preservation of Spanish sovereignty, with slavery and the slave trade. It is stated on creditable authority that the Casino Espanol of Havana lately remitted to their agent, Manuel Calvo, in Madrid, the enormous sum of $900,000, to insure the despatch of the last 3000 raw recruits sent to Cuba. To the Spaniards in Cuba, if the outside world permitted the renewal of the slave trade, the island might be most valuable; to Spain itself it can never again be worth anything.

The Cubans naturally desire to own their country, and they might be willing perhaps to pay a fair price for it, in order to avert further destruction of their own property. It is natural that they of all others should be best informed of the real value of the island, from a life residence, and from the fact that all their possessions are situated there, and their future prospects bound up in their obtaining entire control of it.

Various sums have at different times been named as the price at which Spain would sell the island. They vary from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The Cubans last year offered to pay one hundred millions for it; and this amount, in view of the actual circumstances, is a large one. In the first place, this sum represents in this hemisphere, and in all tropical countries where labor is dear and capital correspondingly so, an annual interest of at least seven millions of dollars, or about the same sum as Spain has drawn out of the island, under the most oppressive system of taxation, direct and indirect, ever imposed on any nation or colony. Slavery in Cuba is doomed in any event. If the patriots succeed in driving out the Spaniards, the slave is free by the Cuban Constitution. If the revolution should ever be suppressed, not only would the island be previously reduced to a desert, and consequently utterly incapable of paying any taxes, but slavery, the basis of the past financial prosperity of the island, would have to be abolished by Spain herself. Now not one-tenth of the area of Cuba is under cultivation, and all the laws which Spain might enact could never compel the freedman to work for others, where nine-tenths of the land was at the squatter's disposal, and more than sufficient to supply his wants. For many years no new element can be found to replace the negro. The reorganization of free labor will be a task requiring much skill, patience, and assiduity; and no set of men but the native Cubans, who are thoroughly acquainted with the character of their late slaves, are likely to undertake the task with any prospect of success.

Cuba, then, is not worth much except in the hands of the Cubans; its value is much less to-day than it was when the revolution began; and it will continue to decrease as long as the civil war continues. The only sure way of arresting this decline in the worth of the island is to help the Cubans to maintain their independence. Let the United States recognize the Cuban Republic, or even allow it the rights of belligerency, and the interests of property on the island, as well as the higher interests of humanity, will gain immensely by the act.

SURRENDER OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That which has long been known to be inevitable has come a little sooner, perhaps, than the most sanguine friend of the German arms anticipated. The victory of Gravelotte, fought on August 18, assured the fall of Metz sooner or later; the triumph at Sedan and the capture of the only army which could aid his forces made the assurance of Bazaine's surrender doubly sure. But that he should have made no bolder and more frequent efforts at escape, and should thus soon have succumbed to hunger, appears strange when compared to the desperation of MacMahon and the patient endurance at Strasburg. Bazaine will receive neither the sympathy extended to the wounded commander at Sedan, nor the admiration freely expressed for the stubborn defender of Strasburg. His campaign has been one of great blunders and weak efforts; he is not only condemned by its incidents and result as a commander of few resources and little daring, but he will rest under the grave suspicion of being a designing intriguer, who has sought throughout to secure his personal advantage at the expense of his country. For his army there is yet respect and sympathy; no one, particularly its enemy, can forget the gallantry of its hopeless struggle at Gravelotte; but the truth is that, like that of MacMahon, it has fallen a victim to mismanagement. It might have recovered, even under this drawback, had it coped with a less skilful adversary; but it has been its misfortune to be pitted, under bad commanders, against an active enemy, controlled by some of best military talent of the age.

The influence which this important surrender must have upon the issue of the war cannot well be overestimated. The annihilation of the French army thus completed is the least of the many considerations involved, since the 170,000 men of Bazaine have been virtually lost to the French cause for weeks past. On the other hand, it relieves almost if not fully a quarter of a million of the best soldiers of the German army; and doubtless the first news which next startles us will be the announcement of their desolating and destructive movements in various directions. The 1st and 2d Armies are powerful enough to overrun all of unoccupied France; and Von Moltke will contradict his whole past strategy if he does not immediately direct them against the most vulnerable points of his enemy's country. The long inaction before Metz has given these armies opportunity to recover the strength sacrificed at Gravelotte, and, reinforced by Landwehr and reserves, they now form, united, the most powerful and the best prepared for active operations of all the German armies. Dijon, Nevers, Lyons—the whole southern system of French railways, every rich department of Southern France—lies at the mercy of this and the co-operating armies. Unless an armistice shall soon halt the columns of Prince Frederick Charles, France must be desolated as never before, until humanity shall turn away in horror at the scenes of ruin and misery, and cry Peace! peace!

What immediate influence the surrender of Bazaine is to have upon the siege of Paris and the negotiations for an armistice it is impossible to foresee. Experience has shown that great reverses enrage but do not inform the French people; and in their first paroxysm of anger at this new and very exhausting defeat, there is danger that they will break off the pending negotiations for an armistice and insult the interposing neutrals as they have defied the Germans on former occasions. It would be naturally concluded that this event was likely to hasten the conclusion of the armistice, since it ought to convince the French of the hopelessness of the most unequal struggle; but we doubt such good result at once. The surrender has come none too soon for those who earnestly desire the restoration of peace on such conditions as shall insure its permanency. It will ultimately have its effect in bringing about the concessions which Germany justly demands; but we must wait a time for this development. Its influence on the siege of Paris is of little consequence. The army before that city does not require to be reinforced. Like that which lately lay before Metz, it waits for its grim ally, Famine, to complete its work, and no life is to be wasted in vain assaults nor property destroyed in ineffective bombardments. It will be seen from the despatch which we published yesterday morning that Prussia had officially assured Russia that the capitulation of the French capital will soon be forced by starvation. For more than a month this city of quite two million people has been cut off from supplies of all kinds, and none of the hungry mouths even of foreigners and non-combatants, have been permitted to pass out. If Metz, with only about a quarter of a million of mouths to feed, could hold out only two months, what hope is there that Paris can do so for as long a time? The struggle is a hopeless one for the French; and those who direct, assume a fearful responsibility in continuing it.

FAIRS AND FAIRNESS.

From the N. Y. Times.

As this appears to be the season of charitable fairs, there being at least half a dozen either in actual operation throughout the city, or in immediate contemplation, it may be well to say a word concerning the usual manner of their management. The principle which apperently underlies them all is to extract from their patrons the greatest possible amount of money for the least possible consideration. Charity, which is held to cover so many sins, is, in these affairs, unblushingly made to justify absolute extortion. And not only is everything rated at prices absolutely above its real value, but the tables are loaded with articles, for the most part, of no value at all, or of no conceivable use to any human being. There are some things, like baby clothes or coffins, which we may almost at any time safely buy, with "Toodles'" tranquil confidence that some day or other they will be handy to have in the house. But what sane men ever, in his wildest moments even, so much as dreamed of using the impossible smoking-caps or the indescribable morning jackets, the filigree card-racks or the embroidered watch-pockets, for which at every charity fair bright eyes and fascinating lips so soon to despoil him of his substance? We specify the sex advisedly, for, of course, it is man who is the object and the prey of all these enterprises, and for whose especial enticement the mass of this gorgeous inutility is prepared. He buys it, indeed, whenever a sufficiently pretty woman asks him to buy it, and he throws it away afterward. Perhaps he is consoled by the reflection that his money has gone for a worthy object; but his business instinct, if he be a man of business, cannot repress a pang that it has been so apparently wasted.

Now, all this appears to us to be wrong. To give money directly in aid of a charity is one thing, and to give it indirectly, through the medium of bargain and sale, is another. Humanity naturally resents anything savoring of imposition, and most people would rather give outright, for a laudable purpose, whatever they can afford, than be cajoled into paying the same amount for a worthless article, which at once takes their money and the credit of unrewarded liberality. If charity fairs made it a point to offer only useful articles of good quality, at fair market rates, they would probably give us more general satisfaction and exhibit more flattering results. Since their stock in trade is usually made up of gratuitous offerings, there would be no difficulty in combining just prices with generous profits, and most people, finding fair dealing, would be glad to buy their little every-day necessaries in a quarter which offered so pleasing a prospect for the union of economy and virtue.

DEMOCRACY AND DISASTER.

From the Albany Journal.

The Democratic party is the party of strife, turmoil, and protracted conflict. It is the enemy of public peace and prosperity. It refuses to accept the great settlements of the Constitution. It disputes the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and threatens, in case it secures power, to overthrow them. Its triumph would revive the rebellious spirit of the South, stimulate anew such outrages as that of the Georgia Legislature, and inflame again the violent and distracting agitation from which the country will secure entire relief by Republican ascendancy. The Democratic party is the party of violated faith and national shame. It advocates the equivalent of repudiation—in some parts of the country, open and undisguised repudiation itself. Its success would be a deadly blow at the honor of the nation—it would be a fatal stab at the public credit. The calm, steady, orderly movement of the national finances, by which the debt is being rapidly paid, by which the annual burden of interest is being reduced, by which the decrease of taxes is made possible, by which the value of the public securities is being augmented, by which the purchasing power of our money is being sensibly increased to every holdor—all this would come to an end. The Democratic polioy is precisely the reverse in its character and would be precisely the reverse in its results.

The Democratic party is the party of financial convulsion and disaster. In order to carry out its policy with regard to debt and currency, it would issue a new flood of greenbacks, and so unsettle all the foundations of industry, business, and commerce. It would utterly change the standard of value. It would produce violent and ruinous fluctuations. It would overthrow the National Bank system, against which it avows its implacable opposition, and substitute a currency not intelligently regulated by the demands of trade, but subject to the capricious changes of Congressional majorities. It would spread uncertainty and peril through all our financial system and baffle the calculations of the wisest men. It would reverse the movements which are carefully and prudently carrying us towards specie payments, and would take us in the opposite direction. These are not wild statements. They result inevitably from the pronounced Democratic policy. The country is now in the enjoyment of public peace and business prosperity. Democratic triumph would destroy both.

The Democratic party is the party of corrupt, wasteful, and extravagant administration. Wherever it is in power it exhibits the same results. It has brought our own city to bankruptcy. It has swelled the taxes in New York from three millions to twenty-seven. It has wasted an annual surplus of three millions in the canals, and raised the taxes by two millions and a half. Everywhere it falls under the control of profligate and rapacious rings who prostitute it to their own enrichment. Wrong in principle, dangerous in policy, ruinous in administration, how can the people hesitate to reject this Democratic party?

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT
Just Received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Gunnybags, Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 8 26

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 43
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,886 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,044
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

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CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
60,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
160,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	25,625 00
28,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	5,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	86,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	222,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 98
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	5,740 80
Cash in Bank	$163,316 83
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	164,291 14
	$1,862,100 04

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FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING

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THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.
THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.
We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.
Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the
OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.
Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870.....881,139 12

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 s

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 44

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 5 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.
Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE.—QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS having been removed, freight will be received for Galveston, as heretofore, by the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Shippers will please notice that all boxed goods for Mobile, Galveston, and points on the Mississippi river must be well strapped.
The steamship YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on TUESDAY next. 10 25 6t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 28.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 29, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 99 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
MORNING GLORY
Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses
Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Special attention to Heater and Range Work.
Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15s BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
6 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17s No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Girard.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

WHATEVER may be the true history of Bazaine's surrender of Metz, it appears to have, for the time being, the good effect of increasing the prospect of an armistice, and it may hasten the conclusion of a permanent peace. There is no good reason now why the war should be prolonged. The Germans have obtained every guarantee against future French invasions that they can reasonably expect or dare to demand, and the French, in turn, can scarcely pretend to hope, at a moment when Paris is besieged and a large portion of their country completely at the mercy of the invaders, that they will be able, within a reasonable period of time, to reconquer Metz and Strasburg, or to recover, by force of arms, the territory which the Germans are holding so tenaciously. The main thing left for the Germans to strive for is a formal treaty acknowledging their right to such possessions as they desire to retain, but even this will be more likely to be secured by the labors of diplomatists than by further warlike demonstrations, and as it is acknowledged on all hands that France will only submit to the terms likely to be imposed as a matter of dire necessity, with the intention of breaking them as soon as she feels strong enough to do so, there will be little real significance in any formal treaty thus made to be broken.

The spirit of republican France is strong to resist the surrender of one inch of soil or one stone of fortress, but her flesh is weak. Instead of attempting to recover any of the possessions already lost, she is hardly able to defend any uncaptured vital point against which the invader chooses to direct his energies. And while she may denounce Bazaine bitterly, and, perhaps, deservedly, he may well ask, in reply, why months were suffered to elapse without a single serious effort being made to raise the siege of Metz? Whatever France may become hereafter, she is for the present virtually helpless, and Germany is in a position to impose terms as harsh as those which France imposed upon Prussia in the hour of her overthrow by the First Napoleon. Even if the French are governed exclusively by their desire to wreak vengeance, they should remember that peace and time are requisite for the recuperation of their resources and the creation of effective armies.

If General Trochu does not express, in the approaching interview which he is probably about to have with M. Thiers, full confidence in the ability of the new French levies to assume offensive as well as defensive military operations, there is little doubt that the negotiations for an armistice will be successful, and this can scarcely fail to lead to a termination of the present war. Both parties will prepare as best they may for a future renewal of hostilities, but the war of 1870 will be closed, and when France goes forth to fight new battles her army will be on a different footing from that which surrendered at Sedan and Metz.

A QUESTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

WE think that the women's rightists ought to be able to make a good argument in favor of their peculiar theories out of the Flynt vs. Coolidge case that has just been concluded in Boston, after creating more of a sensation, not only in the "Hub" but all over the country, than matters of apparently more moment are apt to do. Our readers are probably aware of the facts of this case, which was a suit brought by a fashionable dressmaker to recover the amount of a bill which the husband of a fashionable dame contended was extortionate, and which he consequently refused to settle. The jury before whom the dispute was finally brought cut down the dressmaker's items to considerably below their original figure, and their action has generally been approved as a proper rebuke to manufacturers of feminine attire who, like Mrs. Flynt, are accustomed to awaken the wrath of husbands by the magnificence of their charges. In making up their verdict it is probable that the jury, in spite of their desire, were influenced by their feelings as husbands and fathers, who are often astounded in the same manner that Mr. Coolidge was by the array of figures at the end of dressmakers' bills, and the newspapers that have commented upon the case have almost all sided with the male Coolidge, and looked upon the twelve masculines who decided the case as the avengers and protectors of the rights of the bill-paying sex. We scarcely think that Mrs. Flynt, the unfortunate dressmaker, who has not only been obliged to enter upon an expensive lawsuit, but who has also suffered a serious reduction in what she considered her legitimate profits, has received exact justice at the hands of the press of the country. First-class skill and talent in any branch of art have a right to demand first-class remuneration; and if Mrs. Flynt is, as she claims to be, at the head of her profession, those who avail themselves of her services must expect to pay even more for the benefits of her skill than they do for the actual work performed. Dressmaking, as we understand it, is very much of a fine art, albeit the best taste may consider some of its results as far from being artistic, and a lady who is anxious that her outward adornments should be unexceptionable can properly expect nothing else than to pay a first-class price for having them so. This rule holds good in all other branches of business, and why should it not in dressmaking? This is one of the few employments that woman can work at with advantage, and in common justice a first-class artist in silk, velvet, poplin, and calico is entitled to her reward just as much as a first-class worker in any other profession. The fact that our sympathies are largely with the unfortunate Coolidge makes no difference in the abstract justice of Mrs. Flynt's claim upon his pocket-book, for so long as the law makes a husband responsible for his wife's debts, so long as wives insist upon dressing in the top of the fashion, and so long as the individual who has to pay the bills does not put a limit to the expenditures of the one who incurs them, he scarcely has a right to complain in public because he is called upon to pay thousands when he would consider hundreds extravagant. The Coolidges, in the case that has just been decided, partially at least, in their favor, could easily have spared all pretext for a controversy by finding out exactly what Mrs. Flynt's tariff of charges was before they employed her. In fact, they did know that she put a high valuation upon her services, for there was a previous bill that the male Coolidge thought extortionate; and yet he permitted his wife to still employ the dressmaker. This was a strong point in favor of Mrs. Flynt, although it was urged against her, and the jury by their action appeared to consider the second bill very much in the light of an aggravation of a previous offense.

This whole affair is a magnificent example of the tyranny of man over the weaker sex, and it is somewhat remarkable that Mrs. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Anna Dickinson, Miss Olive Logan, and the other champions of women's rights have not endeavored to make capital out of it. The only reason we can assign for their seeming indifference is that, such of them at least as pay their own bills, are fellow-sufferers with the husband of Mrs. Coolidge, and that, having waxed indignant at the proportions which their own dressmakers' bills have assumed, they secretly rejoice at the discomfiture of the Boston *modiste*, and give their principles the go-by for the nonce, while they join with the "tyrant man" in the discomfiture of a common enemy.

INDIAN AGENCIES.

WHATEVER President Grant's shortcomings in other respects may have been, he is at least entitled to the credit of having made a sincere, earnest, and persistent effort to reform our Indian policy. In doing this he has been obliged to contend against one of the most powerful and corrupt "rings" in the country, and that he has not achieved such an entire success as is to be desired is the fault of Congress, and particularly of the Senate, in which body the Indian "ring" appears to be all powerful. That the corrupt influences which have hitherto interfered to vitiate all the beneficial measures instituted in behalf of the Indians had much to do with the removal of Secretary Cox from the Interior Department is almost certain, and the manner in which the President has allowed himself to yield in that matter to the wishes of men whom he must know to be unworthy of confidence is one of the least promising signs for the future of the reforms that have been instituted in the Indian Bureau. Thus far, however, any bad management in that bureau during the past year and a half is to be attributed to corruptions that existed before the present administration came into power, and to the refusal of Congress to give the President proper support in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the savages. By the appointment of army officers as Indian agents an assurance was given to the country that the plunder of the savages would be reduced to a minimum, even if it did not cease altogether, while the agents were more absolutely under the control of the Government than they would have been if taken from civil life. Congress, however, put a veto on this arrangement by forbidding the employment of army officers in the capacity of Indian agents. The President has now turned to the various religious denominations for aid, and has asked them to designate proper persons to act as Indian agents. The following is a list of the agencies tendered to the different religious bodies, and the appointments that have been made:—

The Methodists, seven in Washington, Montana, and Oregon; no appointment as yet. The Presbyterians, six in Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico; four have been appointed, namely: D. N. Crothers, S. D. Williamson, Orlando F. Piper, and Isaac S. Warden. The Baptists, five in Nevada, Idaho, and Indian Territory; no appointment as yet. The Episcopalians, six in Dakota; five appointed, namely: Lee Engiebert, Henry F. Livingston, J. Washburn, Henry Gregory, and Samuel D. Webster. The sixth when established will be Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's regions. American Board of Missions, two, in Indian Territory, the appointments being Henry Breiner and Theodore D. Griffith. Dutch Reformed, two, in Arizona, no appointment. Unitarian, two, in Colorado, no appointment. American Missionary Association, four, in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, three appointed, as follows: John P. Bardwell, Seiden N. Clark, and W. T. Richardson. Roman Catholic, four, in Dakota, New Mexico, Montana, and Idaho, two appointed, William F. Cady and Charles S Jones.

An arrangement like this may work well for a time, but, as we pointed out some time ago, it will be the easiest thing in the world, after such a system has got fairly established, for men of the most corrupt character to possess themselves of the agencies in the gift of the religious sects, and that the only hope of a permanent reform is in radical changes in the organization of the Indian Bureau such as only Congress can authorize.

In point of fact, however, whatever real benefits have been conferred upon the Indians have been through the instrumentality of the religious societies, supported by private contributions, and the most that the President has been able to do has been to aid and support the disinterested efforts of missionaries and other self-sacrificing friends of the Indians, who have labored without hope or expectation of any reward except that which a knowledge of having done good always confers.

The recent report of William Welsh, Esq., of this city, to Secretary Cox sets forth this fact in very plain terms, and it gives a most gratifying exhibit of the benefits that have resulted from the efforts of a few Christian men, who find it harder to contend against the rascality of the authorized agents of the Government than they do against the savage disposition of the Indians. The facts contained in the report of Mr. Welsh prove conclusively that the Indians can be civilized and converted into respectable citizens, with much better dispositions to earn their daily bread in a creditable manner and to behave themselves with decency than some of their white neighbors, and it will be a great scandal if the efforts of Christian men for the benefit of the Indians are allowed to be thwarted by the machinations of corrupt politicians. The President can be thwarted in many particulars by Congress, but there is a point beyond which Congress will not dare to go, and if the President only has the courage to persist, in spite of all opposition, to be right, we believe seriously that he can compel Congress to aid him, while he will win the regards of the good men of the community in a way that he can never do if he attempts to compromise between good and evil.

NOTICES.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

CLARK'S CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE.—This Hot-air Furnace has been thoroughly tested during the past four years, and has given universal satisfaction. It is the most powerful heater in use. It will do more work for the same amount of fuel than any other furnace that has ever been introduced to the public. In construction it is simple, and made throughout of the very best material, and fitted with great care. It is self-cleaning, and will burn the entire season without rekindling. Very little care and attention are required to keep it in operation.

These furnaces are supplied with the patent evaporating chamber, by the aid of which all the impurities of the air are destroyed, and a fine volume of pure, moist hot air is passed into the rooms above. There are seven different sizes, so that they may be adapted to houses of any size and capacity.

The public are invited to call and examine these celebrated *Gold Medal Salamander Hot-air Furnaces*, at the warerooms of the manufacturer, JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

GOLD MEDAL RANGE—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—What the community have long wanted is a good Cooking Range, suitable for summer as well as winter. Mr. J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, has, after many years of practical experimenting, perfected such a Range. He has two cylinders—one for summer and the other for winter—which can easily be adjusted, and give but little heat in the kitchen in summer, whilst in winter it will heat three rooms comfortably. It bakes, boils, roasts, and heats the water, all at the same time. It is a perfectly air-tight gas consumer, and requires but half the amount of coal of any other range in use. It keeps fire for a greater length of time, and is a perfect model in every respect. Everybody should see this Range at the warerooms of the patentee, J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street, as all who are about to purchase will be convinced of its superior advantages.

CLARK'S IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER is now the acknowledged champion heater of the country, and the only hot-air fire-place heater in the market; it is entirely free from dust and gas, and for economy of fuel stands unrivalled. It has been handsomely improved, having a polished foot-rail and hearth, and made of the best material; it will heat a large room in which it is placed, and three upper rooms comfortably, in the coldest weather, requiring very little coal, and only once in twenty-four hours.

Well-conceived but badly-executed imitations of this splendid heater flood the market, and it is necessary to examine well before purchasing. Do not make a mistake, but call and see the original Baseburner at the manufacturer's warerooms. All work guaranteed. They are sold wholesale and retail by
JOHN S. CLARK, Sole Agent,
No. 1008 Market street.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists. §

I HAVE used a Grover & Baker No. 9 Sewing Machine for nearly five years, giving the best of satisfaction at all times. It is very simple and runs very light. HADASSAH B. FOLSOM,
No. 261 Franklin street, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE REAL ESTATE SALE of Thomas & Sons, on Tuesday next, will include the property No. 1221 Walnut street, lot 24 feet front by 150 in depth to back outlets.

GROCERIES, ETC.

115. 115.

White Almeria Grapes,

Just received per steamer, in fine large clusters,

New Currants,
Citron,
Raisins,
Almonds, Etc.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
10 27 thtu5t4p Below Chesnut.

SPECIAL.

WE HAVE RECEIVED WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS FOUR ADDITIONAL CASES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, ALMOST THE LAST GOODS SENT OUT FROM THE LYONS MARKET, PURCHASED ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS FROM MANUFACTURERS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO TURN THEIR GOODS INTO CASH BEFORE THEIR CITY COULD BE PLACED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE TIME IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING WHEN THE STOCK OF LYONS MADE SILKS WILL BE EXHAUSTED, AND THEIR PLACE SUPPLIED BY GERMAN AND SWISS GOODS, WHICH CLOSELY IMITATE THEM IN APPEARANCE, BUT LACK THEIR DURABLE QUALITIES.

MANY PERSONS ARE NATURALLY SURPRISED AT THE LOW PRICES FOR SILK GOODS NOW PREVAILING, BUT IT IS ENTIRELY OWING TO THE LARGE QUANTITIES HURRIED OUT OF FRANCE TO BE CONVERTED INTO SPECIE, GIVING A TEMPORARY SUPPLY TO THE MARKETS OF THIS COUNTRY, SURE TO BE SOON FOLLOWED BY A COMPLETE DEARTH.

BELIEVING OURSELVES, AT THIS TIME, TO BE THE LARGEST HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF SILK GOODS IN THIS MARKET, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND OUR STOCK TO ALL WHO NEED THESE GOODS FOR PRESENT OR PROSPECTIVE USE.

WE DETERMINED AT THE OPENING OF THIS PRESENT SEASON TO PUT IN OPERATION A LONG CHERISHED PLAN OF RETAILING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT THE SAME PRICES ASKED FOR THEM BY OUR LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. SO FAR WE ARE MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH OUR EFFORTS. ALTHOUGH OUR PERCENTAGE OF PROFITS HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED, WE HAVE BEEN FULLY COMPENSATED BY OUR LARGELY INCREASED SALES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large invoice of
French Silk and Wool Poplins,
In all Shades,
TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND $1·00 PER YARD.

These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season. 9 24 stuth4p3m

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened this day
Lyons Cloaking Velvets.
Cloaking Velvets, finest imported.
Cloaking Velvets cheaper than any house in the city.
Black Silks.
Best makes Black Silks in the market.
Kid Gloves.
Kid Gloves a specialty.
Jouvin and Bajou Genuine Kid Glove.
Black Silks,
From $1·75 to $5; elegant goods.
Real Laces.
Pointe and Pointe Applique Collars.
Pointe Hdkfs. and Barbes.
Lyons Velvets Below Market Prices.
Druggets at half prices.
Dress Goods.—Dress Goods Reduced.
Closing out Dress Goods.
2000 yards Stripe Poplins, 25c., cost over 40c.
Dress Goods Marked Down to Close.
Lace Curtains.
275 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains from auction, cheap.
Handsome Black Velveteens.
Purchasing exclusively for cash, we are enabled and determined to sell lower than the lowest.
Underwear! Underwear!
A full assortment.
A demonstration in Gloves.
DRESS GOODS—Must be closed out. 10 28 3trp

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.
EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

Bargains! Bargains!!
HOOD, BONBRIGHT & CO.,
No. 52 MARKET Street
AND
No. 526 COMMERCE Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have just secured an
Immense Job Lot
OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
BOUGHT AT A SACRIFICE TO CLOSE A LATE IMPORTATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER THE TRADE AS THE BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. 10 27 3trp

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.
CASHMERE GROS GRAINS.
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,
All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of
COLORED SILKS,
Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Best Goods Imported,
28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS.
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwsm4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.
These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2 50, $2·75 $3, $3 25, $4, $4 50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 27 thstf No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

THE CENSUS.

PHILADELPHIA.

More Proofs of the Inaccuracy of Marshal Gregory's Figures—The Increase in the Number of Dwellings and the Vote.

In whatever way the recently published census returns of Marshal Gregory are examined, they afford incontestable proof of their gross inaccuracy, and demonstrate the fact that the carelessness of the enumerators has cheated Philadelphia out of credit for tens of thousands of people to which it is manifestly entitled.

The Increase in the Number of Dwelling-Houses

during the past ten years brands Gregory's exhibit with inaccuracy. In the following table is given the number of dwelling-houses in each ward in the city in 1860, with the population and the number of persons to each house at that time:—

Wards.	Pop. in 1860.	Dwellings.	No. to one House	Wards.	Pop. in 1860.	Dwellings.	No. to one House
1..	30,886	5,092	6·01	14..	24,268*	5,953	6·14
2..	29,123	4,038	5·90	15..	32,021	5,118	6·27
3..	19,929	3,214	6·20	16..	20,067	3,453	5·81
4..	23,461	3,725	6·30	17..	23,264	3,906	5·96
5..	24,792	2,676	9·26	18..	20,441	3,553	5·75
6..	14,882	1,811	8·22	19..	38,828	6,709	5·79
7..	31,267	4,218	7·41	20..	29,963	4,805	6·24
8..	27,770	3,479	7·98	21..	17,159	2,947	5·82
9..	17,196	2,389	7·19	22..	17,173	2,904	5·91
10..	21,849	3,559	6·14	23..	26,985	4,111	5·83
11..	16,681	3,528	4·73	24..	23,738	3,495	6·79
12..	16,681	2,656	6·28				
13..	20,045	3,323	5·91		565,529	89,632	6·31

Marshal Gregory has, of course, pretended to enumerate the dwelling-houses in the city at the present time, but he has not as yet given his figures to the public, and when he does they will doubtless be found as grossly inaccurate as the enumeration of the inhabitants. The latest official statement of the number of dwelling-houses in the city is that made to the Board of Revision by the assessors in 1867, since which time there has been no attempt made, by any authority, to ascertain the precise number of houses in the city. But the monthly reports of the number of building permits issued enable us to ascertain with a fair degree of accuracy the actual number of dwelling-houses in the city at the time the recent enumeration of inhabitants by the census-takers was made. The number of new dwellings erected between July 1, 1860, and June 30, 1870, is shown in the following table:—

1860 (six months)...	1,074	1867 (six months)...	1,693
1861.....	1,535	1868.....	4,092
1862.....	2,154	1869.....	4,878
1863.....	2,465	1870 (six months)...	2,129
1864.....	1,166		
1865.....	1,413	Tot., three years..	12,799
1866.....	1,913	Previous 7 years..	13,138
1867 (six months)...	1,418		
Tot., seven years.	13,138	Tot., ten years....	25,930

The 13,138 new dwellings erected in the first seven years of the decade, added to the 89,632 which were standing in 1860, give 102,770 as the number standing in 1867; while, by the returns of the assessors in the latter year the number was 102,504. Only 266 buildings were therefore abandoned as dwelling-houses during this period, and if we make an allowance of two hundred thus abandoned during the last three years, the actual increase in the number of dwelling-houses in this city during the past ten years is full 25,500, which, added to the 89,632 standing in 1860, gives 115,132 as the number of dwelling-houses in the city at the time the recent census was taken. At the rate of 6·31 persons to each house, the proportion according to the census of 1860, this would give Philadelphia a population at present of 726,483, instead of the 657,159 with which we are credited by Marshal Gregory. These figures would show an increase since 1860 of 160,954, or 28·46 per cent., which we venture to claim is below the actual truth, and certainly is not in excess of it.

Assuming Marshal Gregory's figures to be correct, we have the following comparison of the results of the last three enumerations of inhabitants:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Population.....	408,762	565,529	657,159
No. of Dwellings....	61,278	89,632	115,132
Persons to one house	6·66	6·31	5·71

This presents a smaller number of persons to a house than at any period in the history of the city except during the Revolutionary War; and, although there was a slight decrease in the ratio of 1860 as compared with that of 1850, it is folly to argue that such a decrease can continue or has continued.

Between 1810 and 1850 there was no enumeration of the dwelling-houses in the city, but the number is ascertainable at several periods previous, and shows the following comparison:—

Year.	Pop.	Dwellings.	No. to a House.
1683.....	600	80	7·50
1684.....	2,500	357	7·00
1700.....	5,000	700	7·14
1760.....	19,000	2,969	6·40
1769.....	28,042	4,474	6·27
1777.....	21,767	5,470	3·98
1783.....	37,000	6 000	6·16
1790.....	42,520	6,651	6·39
1800.....	70,287	11,200	6·27
1810.....	96,664	15,814	6·11

The large falling off in 1777 was in consequence of the occupation of the city by the British troops. The limits embraced in the above table, in the enumerations of 1800 and 1810 included some of the suburbs which were excluded from the statement published by us a few days ago.

The Increase in the Vote of the City

affords another proof of the inaccuracy of Marshal Gregory's figures. In the following table is given the population of the city by wards in 1860 and 1870—that of the new wards formed since 1860 being included in the wards from which they were formed—together with the vote cast in 1860 for Governor and in 1868 for Auditor-General, and the number of persons to each voter:—

Wards.	Pop. and Vote in 1860.			Pop. and Vote in 1868.		
	Population.	Vote.	No. to one Voter.	Pop. (1870).	Vote. (1868).	No. to one Voter.
1	30,886	4,563	6·86	61,448	10,123	6·07
2	29,123	4,417	6·59	30,288	6,094	4·96
3	19,929	2,748	7·25	19,162	3,831	5·00
4	23,461	2,763	8·49	19,678	3,986	4·94
5	24,792	2,667	9·29	15,851	3,373	4·69
6	14,882	2,639	5·64	12,197	2,817	4·33
7	31,267	3,653	8·55	30,587	4,724	6 47
8	27,770	2,728	10·18	20,366	3,324	6·12
9	17,196	2,833	6·06	17,404	3,795	4·58
10	21,849	3,563	6·13	24,025	4,584	5·24
11	16,681	2,545	6·55	15 312	3,171	4 82
12	16,681	2,761	6·04	14,340	3,198	4·48
13	20,045	3,499	5·72	20,174	4,186	4·84
14	24,268	3,711	6·53	22,293	4,600	4·84
15	32,021	4,831	6·64	44,197	7,716	5·63
16	20,067	3,374	5·94	19,522	4,009	4·86
17	23,264	3,374	7·10	20,713	4 980	4 82
18	20,441	3,298	6·16	24,963	5,430	4·59
19	38 828	4,780	8·12	62,474	9,754	6·40
20	29,963	4,819	6·20	54,329	9,379	5 85
21	17,159	2,806	6·11	25 037	4,480	5·58
22	17,173	3 017	5·69	22,702	4,246	5·34
23	26,985	3,847	6·23	20,448	4,041	5·05
24	23,738	3,383	7·23	39,654	6,342	6·41
	565,529	82,852	6·86	657,159	121,441	5·4

The vote for Auditor-General in 1868 was the heaviest ever polled in this city, and although several thousand fraudulent votes were cast, they are fully offset by the addition to the legitimate voters of those of African birth, and the totals fairly represent the present voting population, as did those given for 1860, when the vote for Governor was several thousands in excess of that for President, and the heaviest that had ever been cast up to that date. If Marshal Gregory's figures are correct, the above table shows a material increase in the voting capacity of our population which is altogether inexplicable.

In the following table is shown the number of persons to a voter, in the present limits of the city, since the Presidential election of 1832. The white population only is taken as the basis of the calculation, and for the years marked thus (*) the number is carefully estimated upon the percentage of increase during each decade:—

Year.	Vote.	White Population.	No. persons to a vote.
1832 (President).....	21,926	*187,000	8·50
1836 "	23,268	*213,000	9·26
1840 "	35,921	228,204	6·34
1844 "	44,136	*288,000	7·10
1848 "	53.614	*358 000	6·68
1850 (Canal Com.).....	42,103	389,001	9·24
1852 (President).....	51,214	*420,000	8·20
1856 "	70,299	*431,000	6·34
1860 (Governor).....	82,352	543,344	6 60
1863 "	81,467	*569,750	6 99
1864 (President).....	99,823	*578,552	5·79
1866 (Governor).....	103,022	*596,156	5·78
1868 (Auditor-Gen.)..	†121,441	*604,958	4·98
1869 (Governor).....	98,004	*612,552	6·25
1870 (Sheriff).....	96,437	‡657,159	6 81

[*Etimated on decennial increase.
[†The vote for Auditor-General was the highest this year, as several thousands on that for President were rejected on account of fraud.
[‡For 1870 the entire population is taken as the basis, the colored race being enfranchised and participating in the election.]

This statement, it will be seen, is even more damaging to the bogus census than the previous one. On the basis of the white population alone, the number of persons to a voter in 1860 was 6·60, while in 1868 it was reduced to 4·98—a proportion altogether too low to be laid entirely to the door of fraud. The votes cast in 1869 and 1870 were notoriously so light that the proportion given by these years is of no moment whatever.

THE GREAT CITIES.

Their Comparative Population.

In the following table is given the population of the great cities of the country, according to the returns of 1850, 1860, and 1870, with the increase, and percentage of increase in each decade:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
New York...	515,547	813,669	926,341
Increase.....		298,122	112,672
Percentage.....		57·83	13·84
Philadelphia.....	408,762	565,529	657,159
Increase.....		156,767	91,630
Percentage.....		38·36	16·20
Brooklyn.....	96,838	266,661	396,661
Increase.....		169,823	130,000
Percentage.....		1·5·36	48·75
Chicago.....	29,963	109,260	348,709
Increase.....		79 297	239,449
Percentage.....		264·65	219·15
St. Louis.....	77,869	160,773	313,013
Increase.....		82,913	152,240
Percentage.....		106·48	94·69
Baltimore.....	169,054	212,418	276,599
Increase.....		43,364	64,181
Percentage.....		25·65	30·21
*Boston.....	136,881	177,840	250,701
Increase.....		40,959	72,861
Percentage.....		29·92	40·96
Cincinnati.....	115,435	161,044	218,900
Increase.....		45,609	57,856
Percentage.....		39·52	35·94
†San Francisco.....	34,776	56,802	150,361
Increase.....		22,026	93,559
Percentage.....		63·36	164·71
Washington.....	40,001	61,122	109,388
Increase.....		21,121	48,216
Percentage.....		52·80	78·88
Pittsburg.....	46,601	49,217	87,215
Increase.....		2,616	37,998
Percentage.....		5·61	77·18

[*The unusual increase in the case of Boston between 1860 and 1870 is, in a measure, owing to the annexation of outlying villages and towns to the city.
[†The first census of San Francisco was taken by State authority in 1852, and the increase and percentage previous to 1860 are for eight years only.]

RECENT PHENOMENA.

The dullest observer, says the Springfield *Republican*, must have noticed that we are experiencing a rare and rapid succession of phenomena in the air and the earth—rare, at least, in this region. The auroral displays have been unusually frequent and brilliant, and so strong as seriously to interfere with the electric current in telegraphing; then came the earthquake of Thursday, which occurred on the second anniversary of the great calamity along the coast of Peru, and is by some scientists presaged to precede another similar convulsion; and now we seem to have entered into a storm of meteors. The first we have heard from was seen and heard on Saturday night at about 11 o'clock; another is reported at New York as exploding at a point 15 degrees northwest of Mezar, in the constellation of the "Great Dipper," and its very brilliant light casting shadows of buildings and surrounding objects; the third fell at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, and the fourth at quarter past 8 the same day.

It is the 7 o'clock meteor, however, with which we are concerned, as it was quite as remarkable as has been seen for a generation. It was either seen or felt from middle New Hampshire to shortly below the Connecticut line, and from Pittsfield on the west to Cohasset on the east—Boston don't seem to have known about it, and as full reports about it reach us from all the country villages, while not a dozen people in this city and nobody in any other saw it, we are constrained to believe that early rising is not a city custom. Its appearance and effects are minutely described by various correspondents. It was apparently as large as the sun at his rising, and springing from the Dipper, it described an arc from 75 degrees above the horizon. Its color is described as that of iron at white heat, with vivid vari-colored scintillations, and leaving in its wake a luminous train about three or four degrees in width, which remained for some fifteen seconds. Its brilliancy was especially astonishing, as the sun was someways above the horizon. It exploded finally in a sharp detonation, scattering its brilliant fragments in all directions, each of which also burst in rapid succession. Its smoke hung like a cloud for several seconds more, emitting flashes of light, and then gradually faded into air.

The most singular feature of this phenomenon was its physical effect in producing a heavy, distinct rumbling, like a distant rockblast, or echoed cannon shot, which was heard more plainly in houses than without. This was accompanied by a jar strong enough to shake windows and doors, awaken sleepers, and alarm many with the thought of another earthquake. We have accounts of this great meteor from Concord, N. H. (where they are sure they have got it in a pond), from Ware (a very minute and careful one), from Amherst, Granby, Deerfield, Westfield, Pittsfield, and Lanesboro (which also claim to locate the celestial wonder in an ore bed). The 8·15 meteor was seen in Deerfield, and was creditably bright. A singular effect was noted in West Springfield, where a good farmer was, simply as a work of necessity, turning his cider screw at the time of the explosion, and saw stars burned in the marsh before his eyes. Another very splendid and exceptional atmospheric manifestation was a crimson aurora seen here, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, resembling the light from an immense fire. It tarried but a brief time, and then vanished in glorious streamers towards the zenith. This display was also seen in Cleveland and Cincinnati. Last night there was another brilliant display in the northern heavens. What do all these signs and wonders mean?

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia, nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were justly attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver, or any other vital organs of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these important organs, the healthy and harmonious action of the nervous system and Liver, and consequently the happiness of the entire human family, depend. That Buchu should act upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made, as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicious Leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and from the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION BEING ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship even to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT,

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful, taken occasionally, did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle; but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is, that no injury can arise from its use It is as safe as any article of food; but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days.

This truth is so self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it, were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend

HUNDREDS, YES, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION,

And think less of it than they would of

Fifty Dollars in Medicine

To rebuild a Broken-down and Worn-out Constitution.

I propose to give evidence that this Remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "That may not heal others of their fellow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing. It has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.

See PROFESSOR DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia, and most of the Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell has been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition at our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 9, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHARLES STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. Ely, Girard, Penn., druggist.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form of preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 110 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MEEICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE, Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park, (A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may alike be benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 20, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases" it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.

GLASGOW, Mo., Feb 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, and I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu to be decidedly the best remedy for all and any diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

PERMANENT CURE OF A PATIENT WHO HAD SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS WITH DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is to certify that in the year 1869 one of our customers, a gentleman aged 50 years, who had been afflicted for fifteen years with disease of the kidneys, called on us for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and after having used eight bottles, stated to us that he considered himself permanently cured. He has no hesitation in stating that he received more benefit from the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU than from the treatment of various eminent physicians during the time above stated, and recommends the same to all who may be suffering from any disease originating from a disordered state of the kidneys.

Statements similar to the above have been received by us from various sources during the past four years. Yours, truly,

PEARCE & FRENN, Marietta, Ohio.

[These are the leading druggists of Marietta.]

FROM THE PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN OF THE SANITARY INFIRMARY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, La., April 29, 1870.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed) HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:—I have now been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly failing into a decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your Buchu by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one half-dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success. Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. MARSHALL.

Germantown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

GREAT CURE OF DIABETES OF A LADY—FIFTY DOLLARS A BOTTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1870.

Dear Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the slightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the "Herald." I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued the use of it The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease. Sincerely yours,

ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of Nineteen Years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At his Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Only Depots.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6·50,

OR

$1·25 Per Bottle.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

"HE BIDS YOU COME."

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—MATT. 11: 28.

Hear the voice of Jesus calling—
"Come, thou hungry soul, to me;
I the bread of life will give you"—
Sinner! Jesus speaks to thee.
He bids you come; make no delay:
'Tis Jesus calls; then come to-day.

Hear the voice of Jesus calling—
"Come, thou thirsty soul, to me:
I will give you living water"—
Sinner! Jesus speaks to thee.
He bids you come; make no delay:
'Tis Jesus calls; then come to-day.

Hear the voice of Jesus calling—
"Come, thou weary soul, to me;
I eternal rest will give you'—
Sinner! Jesus speaks to thee.
He bids you come; make no delay:
'Tis Jesus calls; then come to-day.

Hear the voice of Jesus calling—
"Come, thou burdened soul, to me;
I will take your burden from you"—
Sinner! Jesus speaks to thee.
He bids you come; make no delay:
'Tis Jesus calls; then come to-day.

THE ALTOGETHER LOVELY.

Oh, Thou beloved and lovely One of God, whom I have learnt to love, from whom so long I wandered in the night of misery and sin, but to whose dear and bleeding feet, drawn by the cords of love, my soul has come to stay and rest for ever! Fain would I lift up to Thee the voice of gratitude and sing Thy matchless worth, whose glorious praise sounds from the lips and harps of heavenly choirs, and fills the unmeasured Universe of God with solemn, sweet, and ceaseless harmony! Thy name is Wonderful—Thy person is the Mystery of Mysteries, the Word of God incarnate—the Eternal One in Time's low tabernacle—Him who is infinite, inhabiting the finite, the Unchangeable dwelling within—a form that grew from feeble infancy to strength, and sunk from life to death, and then arose from death to life eternal—God and Man united in one Person evermore, world without end! Within Thee treasured up lie hidden all the riches of grace and light and love, and life and joy and peace and wisdom, beauty, power, righteousness, and glory, mingling in a sea of infinite and everlasting fullness. From Thee flows, as from a fountain inexhaustible, all streams of blessing and of sweetness that make glad the holy city of our God, and fill all heaven with endless praise.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, was opened for divine service on Sunday, the 9th inst., the Rev. Dr. Tyng preaching both morning and night. This is one of the largest and finest Episcopal churches in the country.

—The report of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, New York, shows that the society received last year $45,622 and expended $43,487, published sixteen new books, and has property valued at $82,247.

—The *Protestant Churchman* says that there is a Home for Aged Females now supported by the Church of the Holy Communion in New York, having at present fourteen inmates. Each has a private apartment, containing a neat bed, a little chest, drawers, etc. Every effort is made to remove the appearance and discipline of an institution, and to establish in its stead the freedom and familiarity of a family. They are subject to but two rules; visitors must leave at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the inmates must give notice when they intend to be absent all night. The Home was established a year ago, and is supported by the congregation of the church.

—The anniversaries of the Evangelical or Low Church party of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in New York, on October 18, 19, and 20. Among those who attended them were Bishop Johns, of Virginia; Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky; Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn; Dr. Peterkin, of Richmond; Drs. Dyer and Eccleston, of New York; the Rev. Messrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr. and Jr.; the Rev. Mr. Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, England, and Judge Conyngham, of Pennsylvania.

A vigorous opposition to High Churchism was manifested throughout. The "Evangelical Knowledge Society" reported receipts, $45,622; expenditures, $43,487; property, $82,242. The American Church Missionary Society, which held its anniversary on October 19, reported its receipts at $64,564; the expenditures exceeded this amount, leaving the society somewhat in debt. The Hon. John N. Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, is the President for next year.

—The fourth anniversary of the Evangelical Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church was recently held. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, presided, in the absence of Jay Cooke. The Rev. R. C. Matlack, the Secretary of the association, read the annual report of the Executive Board, according to which the receipts amount to $48,287 71; expenditures to $44,545 46; fund on hand to $3742 25. The general expenses for the year have been met by Jay Cooke, Stewart Brown, Thomas H. Powers, and A. J. Drexel; so that the sums contributed by others and collected in the churches have gone directly to the students. The number on the list is reduced to seventy. The students enjoying the beneficiary aid of the association are required to answer certain written questions relative to the cardinal doctrines of evangelical religion, such as the Bible, the sole rule of faith as opposed to the dogma; the Bible and tradition the joint rule of faith; justification by faith as opposed to justification by sacraments; and the exclusive priesthood of Christ as opposed to a human priesthood. Mr. Jay Cooke was elected President for the next year.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Another union of Presbyterian churches seems to be approaching. A conference was held in the latter part of the month of September, in St. Paul's Church, Montreal, Canada, in which delegates appeared from the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Ontario and Quebec, from the Synod of the same Church in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland; from the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. The committees from these various churches first conferred separately, and each came to the conclusion that there was no obstacle to union in principle, that union is expedient, and that it is practicable. Afterward, the committees met in joint session, and the discussions were cordial and exceedingly pleasant. The end reached by the committee is contained in a paper which recommends union, the consolidated Church to be known under the name of the "Presbyterian Church of British North America." A basis of union was adopted, the two most important articles of which are the following:—

"1. That the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being the infallible word of God, are the supreme standard of faith and manners.

"2. That the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be the subordinate standard of this Church, it being understood—1st. That full liberty of opinion in regard to the power and duty of the civil magistrate in matters of religion, as set forth in said Confession, be allowed; and 21. That the use of the Shorter Catechism be enjoined as an authoritative exposition of doctrine for the instruction of the people."

On the other hand, it is reported that the Synod of Missouri (Declaration and Testimony), at their recent meeting, resolved to take no steps looking toward organic connection with any General Assembly, or any ecclesiastical body whatever.

—The Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky has been formally received into organic union with the Synod of Kentucky, on the basis adopted by this body a year ago.

—The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Church during the last nine months were $4000 less than they were during the corresponding months of last year! They are in urgent need of several thousand dollars to meet the claims of the missions.

—The Rev. Dr. David Wills has entered upon his duties as President of Oglethorpe College at Atlanta, Georgia.

—The Rev. Dr. J. A. Lyon has removed from Columbus to Oxford, Mississippi, to take charge of his Professor's chair in the University of Mississippi.

—The Auxvasse church, Missouri, has built a new and larger church. Lately a protracted meeting has been held, and twenty-three were added to the church on profession of faith.

—At a recent stated meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, North, the Rev. C. Collins, Jr., presented his credentials of dismission from the Reformed Dutch Church, and was cordially received as a member of the Presbytery, and his name ordered to be enrolled. Mr. C. is well known among the Presbyterian body; of late years laboring in the vicinity of Norristown, Pa.

—The Synod of New York met at Newburg on the 18th inst. It embraces five Presbyteries, with 170 churches and over 300 clergymen.

—The New Jersey Synod met at Morristown on the 18th inst. It includes nine Presbyteries, 306 ministers, and as many elders.

—Dr. Howard Crosby has been chosen as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, and has accepted the honor. He succeeds Rev. Dr. Ferris

—The Rev. James H. Cooper and his charge at Morning Sun, Iowa, have withdrawn to the fellowship of the United Presbyterian Church, leaving the Reformed Presbytery of Ohio.

—The Allegheny Seminary opens encouragingly, considering the circumstances. The roll has already forty names, with a prospect of additions.

—The Rev. R. A. Hill has tendered his demission of the pastoral charge of the United Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, N. J.

—Agreeably to the action of the Synod of Illinois, in the reception of of the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the names of the Revs. Michael Harsha, W. S. Bratton, and J. K. Martin, and also the names of the congregations under their care, were added to the roll of the Presbytery of St. Louis.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Second Congregational Church in Jersey City was recognized by Council on Thursday, the 13th instant; Moderator of the Council, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson. It has a tasteful chapel (dedicated some months since), and with an energetic young minister is gaining rapidly in the good will of the neighborhood.

—The Rev. Horace James, of Lowell, Mass., has been selected to fill the office of Associate Secretary for the State of New York, of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

—In the two hundred and ninety Congregational churches of Connecticut are one hundred and fifty-three pastors and seventy-seven stated preachers. The average salary of the former is $1537; the average salary of the latter is $975.

—The Rev. Levi L. Paine, of Farmington, has been elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Bangor Theological Seminary.

—The Fort Street Congregational Church at Honolulu has extended a call to the Rev. Walter Frear, of the Congregational church at Santa Cruz, Cal. He has accepted the call.

—The Committee of the Maine General Conference have decided upon Auburn as the place for their classical school. The trustees of Edward Little Institute, in that place, have given their buildings and grounds, valued at $35,000. Liberal inducements were also extended by Yarmouth, Gorham, and Hallowell.

—The Congregational Church at Washington have inaugurated an effort for relieving their society of debt by giving personal notes payable in ten years. In a week $25,000 were raised entirely among their own members.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. Dr. G. U. Keener, late President of the "Methodist (Protestant) Church" in Missouri, was received into the St. Louis Conference of the Southern Methodist Church at the late session in Booneville, and was stationed by Bishop McTyeire in Southwestern Missouri.

—John Glass, Esq., a New York Methodist, has contributed $10,000 towards building a fine chapel for the Wesleyans of Bainbridge, Ireland. This chapel, we understand, is to be built wholly with money provided by friends in this country.

—At the Methodist Conference in Illinois Dr. Peter Cartwright attended, but left before the close, the first time in sixty years that he has failed to sit it through.

—The Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has seventy-five members, nearly half of them colored. Eight deacons and five elders were ordained during conference, colored and white together.

LUTHERAN.

—Mr. Louis Thiel, of Pittsburg, the founder of Thiel College, has bequeathed $22,000 to the institution. Its present unpretending property, valued at $5500, was also his gift.

—The Lutherans will lay the corner-stone of a memorial church in Washington, D. C., October 31, the anniversary of the Reformation.

—It is reported that, while in New York, Madlle Nilsson, the famous Swedish singer, attended the Swedish Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, and sang in the choir. At the conclusion of the service she took the pastor cordially by the hand, and promised a large sum toward paying off the heavy debt on this church, against which the pastor and his poor congregation have struggled since the purchase of their house of worship two years ago.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The Pope has formally suspended the session of the Œcumenical Council, on the ground that there has been a sacrilegious Invasion of the territory of the Church, which might prevent the freedom of action of the Pope and the Fathers. The Jubilee in honor of the Council, however, is not suspended.

—Dr. James Kent Stone, formerly President of Kenyon College, and recently a convert to the Church of Rome, and author of the "Invitation Heeded," has attached himself to the Community of the Paulist Fathers, in New York. Mother Xavier, of the Sisters of Mercy, Manchester, N. H., has undertaken the education of his three little daughters.

REFORMED.

—The Reformed Church of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson have given a unanimous call to the Rev. Charles W. Fritts, of Blawensburg, near Princeton, New Jersey.

—The Rev. Marshall B. Smith has resigned the pastoral charge of the Reformed Church of Spring Valley, to take effect November 1.

—A prominent physician of Amherst, N. H., is reported to have lately absconded with a considerable sum of money belonging to an orthodox association, of which he was treasurer.

—The marriage of Mr. Frank H. Shapleigh, a well-known Boston artist, and Miss Mary Sudley, of the same city, was solemnized a few days since.

—Miss Ellen A. St. Clair, of Malden, Eastern Massachusetts, recently arrived in San Francisco, after having travelled three thousand miles in a private carriage with her father.

—Mr. George E. Greene, the friend of the late George D. Prentice, and for fourteen years editor of the *Western Sun*, recently died at Vincennes, Ind.

—Within a period of three years, three men and three horses have been killed on the same day of the month, at the same hour, and on the same section of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

—A Lafayette (Ind.) exchange says that the lanes and alleys of that city are in such a sad state of filth that the Street Commissioner has to wear a clothes-pin on his nose when going his rounds.

CONCERNING SHOES.

The diverse significance of shoes among different nations and in different ages aptly typifies the salient characteristics. What a story of barbaric enmity is told in the custom of the ancient Egyptians of painting on the linen lining covering the sole of a shoe the figure of a captive to indicate the pride of the victor in the abasement of his foe, and the crushing weight of the remorseless power that doomed the prisoner to a life of the most galling servitude! This is the story which modern criticism tells us of the kingly race that built the Pyramids on human misery and degradation. The visitor to the great museum at Berlin can see one of these Egyptian shoes, and look upon the picture of the captive, which, after the lapse of four thousand years, tells its pathetic story better than historian or novelist. The writer of this article, when he saw that emblem of oppression, thanked God that no such history could be read in the clumsiest shoe that has pressed American soil since the abolition of slavery. Indeed, the shoe or sandal, among many ancient nations, was often used as the symbol of servitude. It was the mark of a servile condition among the Jews to bear or unloose the sandals of another, as is implied in the well-known words of John the Baptist; and the passage in Psalms, "Over Edom will I cast my shoe," signifies the subjection of that country.

It is pleasant to remember that the shoe sometimes had a higher significance, and that to take it off in public was an expression of that grief which forms a bond of union among the whole brotherhood of man. Religious feeling was also manifested in this way, not only by the Hebrew, but by the Egyptian and the Mohammedan, who on entering their places of worship reverentially remove these coverings for the feet. This usage existed to some extent among the Romans, as appears from illustrations of their worship of Isis and Cybele. In Greece and Rome shoes were taken off before reclining at meals. And in our motherland, as well as in some parts of this country, the old shoe is still thrown for luck behind the bridal pair.

Among the Greeks and Romans the resources of luxury and taste were lavished on the shoe. The sandal, which was at first a piece of leather protecting the sole of the foot, to which it was secured by thongs, however adapted to the hard roads and stony deserts of the East, was unfitted for the use of persons who traversed swamps and thorny thickets. While the inhabitants of the Oriental provinces of the Empire still retained the sandal, which was suited to their requirements, the Romans gradually adopted a more complete and comfortable protection for the foot. The Athenian ladies and men of rank had previously worn shoes and slippers of elegant design and workmanship, and even in Sparta, where shoes were condemned as effeminate luxuries for use at home, they were largely manufactured to supply demand abroad. The buskin, or *cothurnus*, with which the tragic actor trod the Attic stage, was high-laced. And, although pride or love of singularity induced Cato and a few other philosophers to discard the shoe and walk barefoot, yet some sages were sensible enough to keep their feet free from dirt and danger. The ladies, like their fair sisters of to-day, not content with the products of home manufacture, often wore shoes which were imported from neighboring countries, and Sicyonian slipper was as favorite an ornament with the maid of Athens as the Paris boot with the New York belle. Nor were the mysteries of high heels less familiar to the classic dames who walked by the Parthenon than to those gay votaries of pleasure who sauntered along the boulevard, where the beautiful church of the Madeleine recalls its Attic prototype. Short women then, as now, wore high heels and thick soles.

But it was reserved for the Romans under the empire to reach the height of luxurious extravagance in the ornamentation of coverings for the feet. Juvenal, in allusion to the skill and labor required from the cobbler, advised him not to go beyond his last, and this expression of the satirist has passed into a proverb. But shoes among the Romans, whether adorned with patrician crescents, or gold and silver plate, or made of coarser materials, were not in universal use. A large class was not permitted to wear them. These were the slaves, called *cretati*, from their dusty feet. And, among the causes which overthrew the empire, slavery, with its concomitant evils, was the chief. In vain was luxury lavished on the patrician buskin. The splendid but unwieldly fabric of Roman greatness was destroyed by the shoeless slave. The northern hordes only completed the destruction which was begun at home. The sandalled Sybarites, whose effeminacy tarnished the old Roman reputation for warlike vigor, were no match for the booted barbarians, who, mounted on their fleet and sturdy horses, rushed in upon the falling empire. It was the vessel of porcelain meeting the vessel of iron.

When the Romans occupied Britain, they found some of the inhabitants wearing shoes and sandles, while many were destitute of both. Strutt tells us that these naked savages were too proud of the grotesque figures painted on their skins to conceal them behind clothing, and they thought shoes would lessen their speed. The love of display, common alike to the barbarian and the civilized man, differs in the mode of its manifestation. The shoeless savage may be as vain as the exquisite whose boots make him a martyr to fashion and the chiropedist. This fact suggests the existence of other defects which civilization softens but does not eradicate, and which led Herbert Spencer to say that many of his well-dressed brethren were little better than barbarians in broadcloth. It is sometimes thought that the delicate foot which requires a small, well-fitting boot to exhibit its graceful proportions, is the mark of a gentleman. The practised observer, however, looks above the pedal coverings for the clew to character. He may, indeed, detect mental weakness in the style of a slipper, and a vitiated taste in the form of a shoe, and his general estimate based on these particular indications will often be surprisingly correct. But other elements are usually necessary for the determination of the question. Men of vigorous intellect are sometimes victims to the caprices of a wayward fancy. Byron is not the only example of this morbid sensitiveness. In his case, personal deformity, intensifying the evils of a bad education, made him strangely sensitive about the appearance of his feet. The same characteristic peculiarity—overweening self consciousness, and an exaggerated estimate of externals—was manifested by a man of a different stamp, between whom and Byron, however, there were singular resemblances. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesuits—that knight-errant of bigotry—having been wounded in battle, had one of the bones of his leg cut off to preserve the shape of his boot, thus incurring great suffering and danger to gratify a vain caprice. This was the man who at a later day gave up all worldly enjoyments in his devotion to his narrow views of duty. The soldier and courtier were merged in the religious zealot. In his case, however, as in so many others, the essential character of the man remained unchanged, despite the different turn which circumstances gave to his outward experience. The fanatic was the same whether he stood in the boots of the soldier or the shoes of the saint.

In modern times fashion has played strange freaks with shoes. The Normans adopted Saxon modes, but went far beyond in extravagance. Monkish zealots vainly launched their anathemas against wearers of the long-toed boot, which assumed the most fantastic shapes, from a ram's horn to the tail of a scorpion. Time has taught us a different lesson. Clerical ammunition is thrown away upon caprices of costume. We save our powder for better game. In the reign of Edward III shoes took a religious turn. The designs for their ornamentation were borrowed from ecclesiastical decorative art. Strange as it may seem, the exquisite tracery and gorgeous coloring of great cathedral windows were reproduced with marvellous splendor in these coverings for the feet. From Dugdale's view of old St. Paul's in London, as it appeared before the great fire, it is evident that the exquisitely beautiful designs which adorn the royal shoes of that period, as depicted in contemporary paintings, were taken from the rose window in the east

COMMISSION.

CIRARD
MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES M. PRESTON, of Preston & Irwin, Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk.
JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city.
JOHN MASON, Jr., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk.
W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city.
THOS. BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown, city
JOHN G. HOWARD, Treas. J. A. RAYBOLD, Sec.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
Consignors promptly advised of any changes he Markets by mail or telegraph, when requested. 10 21 smwrp

CARRIAGES, ETC.
1870. FALL. 1870.
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER.
Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up
LACE GOODS.
French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
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ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah Ann Thomas, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 1221 Walnut street, west of Twelfth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, November 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. N. B.—The residence is three stories high, with attics, has two-story back buildings, basement, dining-room and kitchen, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Possession July 1, 1871. May be examined from 3 to 5 o'clock P.M., on application to the auctioneers.
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TALKING MACHINES.

Herr Faber's talking machine, which has lately come over to have a palaver with the British public, is a very ingenious affair. Not that there is much actually new in it; for in this, as in other matters, there is nothing new under the sun; but it is honest in its way; it does the best it can, and it is what it professes to be.

A distinction between the honest and the deceptive in such contrivances deserves to be noted. There have been some so-called talking and singing machines, in which the talking and singing really came from human lips, under such circumstances as led the audience to believe that mechanism produced the sounds. We know very little about Roger Bacon's speaking head; but there is reason to believe that, if the machine were ever produced at all, the sounds emitted came from human lips. A famous exhibition, called the Invisible Girl, was a deception in which much ingenuity was displayed. In this machine there was a girl or lady concerned, who did the talking and singing, and who was invisible to the audience; the deception consisted in leading the visitors to suppose that she was in a small globe suspended in mid-air. There were four upright posts, united at top by four horizontal rails, like the framework of a table. Bent wires, springing up from the posts, converged to an ornamental centre; and from these wires were suspended a hollow copper ball, with four trumpet-mouths on four sides. This was all the visitors saw. Any person wishing to propose a question spoke it into one of the trumpet-mouths, and presently afterwards an appropriate answer came from all the four mouths. The voice was so soft that it seemed to come from a very young and diminutive being indeed—a fairy, an invisible girl. French and Italian were spoken by the voice as well as English; witty and lively remarks were made, as well as questions answered; and songs were beautifully sung in silvery tones. It was admitted on all hands to be an attractive exhibition; and as there were means of verifying the fact that the globe touched nothing whatever, except four ribbons by which it was suspended, the surprise felt was great. The facts of the case were these. One of the posts was hollow, as were two of the rails; and there were openings in the rails just opposite two of the trumpet-mouths. In an adjoining room was a lady seated at a piano-forte; a very small opening in the partition between the two rooms enabled her to see what was going on; while a concealed tube was carried from a point near the level of her ear to the hollow part of the machine, beneath the floor. Sounds, as we know, travel very easily through tubes; and thus the questioning, the answering, the singing, and the piano-forte playing were transferred from room to room. When a spectator asked a question, speaking at one of the trumpet-mouths, the sound was reflected from the trumpet back to the opening in the horizontal rail, which opening was neither seen nor suspected by the audience; it went down the rail, under the floor, and into the adjoining apartment, where the lady heard it; and the sounds in the opposite direction were similarly conveyed. The sound became so altered in character and intensity by this process of transmission as really to seem to come from the hall; and when an answer was given to a question expressed in a whisper, the impression was very strong that the answers really came from the ball. Far less clever than this Invisible Girl was the so-called Anthropoglossos, exhibited in London six or eight years ago. There was a colored bust suspended from the ceiling of a room, with some machinery inside, which purported to produce sounds; but the speaking and the comic singing really came from an adjoining apartment, through tubes laid with very little scientific skill.

But the more interesting contrivances are those in which the sounds are really produced by a mechanism of pipes, bellows, keys, vibrating reeds, etc. Musical instruments have in some cases been played with surprising success by such means, involving the expenditure of an almost incredible amount of time, patience, and ingenuity in devising the requisite arrangements. Vaucanson's flute-player was a wonderful example of this kind. It was a life-size figure, dressed in the ordinary fashion of his day (about 1730), and standing on a pedestal, both figure and pedestal being full of delicate machinery essential to the working of the machine. When wound up with a key, the figure played real music on a real flute. Air was projected from the mouth to the embouchure or mouth-hole of the flute; and the force of the current was varied to suit the loudness or softness of different passages, as well as the different pitch of their octaves, the opening between the lips being varied to assist in producing the desired effects. The fingers, made of some elastic material, stopped the holes in the proper order for producing the several notes. The machine was constructed to play a certain number of tunes, beyond which its powers did not extend. Soon afterwards the same clever mechanician produced his automaton flageolet-player. The flageolet had only three holes; and so diverse was the intensity of wind required to produce all the notes of a tune with such limited means, that the pressure varied from one ounce for the lowest note up to fifty-six pounds for the highest. Another of his productions was his automaton pipe and tambour-player; the figure of a shepherd, standing on a pedestal, played nearly twenty minuets and country-dances on a shepherd's pipe held in the left hand, at the same time playing on a tambour (a kind of hybrid between a tambourine and a small drum) with a stick held in the right hand. Maelzel's automaton trumpeter, exhibited about sixty years ago, was quite a triumph of ingenuity. A figure, dressed in the uniform of a trumpeter of Austrian dragoons, when wound up by a key, played the Australian Cavalry March, and a march and allegro by Weigl, on a trumpet, and was accompanied by an orchestra, the sounds of the trumpet being admirably produced. Then, his dress being changed to that of a French trumpeter of the Guard, the figure played the French Cavalry March, all the signals, a march by Dussek, and an allegro by Pleyel. When we consider the numerous modifications of pressure with which the lips of a trumpeter touch the small end of the trumpet, the production of such results by machinery is certainly surprising. Soon after Maelzel's time, Maillardet produced an automaton piano-forte player. The figure of a lady, seated at a piano-forte, played no less than eighteen tunes, keeping on for an hour when once wound up; the machinery was laid open at intervals in such a way as to show that it was really mechanism that played. The white keys or natural notes were pressed with the fingers in the usual way, but the flats and sharps were produced by pressing on pedals with the feet. The inventor succeeded in making this lady more graceful in her attitude and movements than is generally the case with automata. Somewhere about 1820 there was an exhibition of two automaton flute-players in London; the two figures played eighteen duets, which must have required a vast amount of interior mechanism.

Another class of these ingenious contrivances comprises pieces of mechanism which imitate the cry of certain animals and the song of birds. This has been rather a favorite problem with clockmakers. The cathedral clock at Lyons, made by Lippius de Basle, and repaired by Nourisson in the seventeenth century, had a series of dial plates on which the time of the year, the month, the week, the day, the hour, the minute was shown. Besides these there were figures of angels, a dove, and a cock; the hours were announced by the crowing of the clock, thrice repeated, after a preliminary flapping of wings; and when this crowing was done the dove descended, and the angels came forth from a recess and played a hymn on a set of bells. We speak of this clock in the past tense, not knowing whether Lyons still possesses such a curiosity. The marvellous clock in the beautiful cathedral of Strasburg had at one time a complication of mechanism still more elaborate; bells, arranged in a particular position, played three different tunes at three, seven, and eleven o'clock every day, and thanksgiving at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; when this was finished, a cock, which stood on the top of the tower, stretched out his neck, shook his comb, clapped his wings twice, and crowed twice. The bombardment may perchance have ruined the tower, but at any rate the mazy intricacies of the clock have become unmanageable long long ago. Vaucanson's duck, constructed a hundred and thirty years ago, quacked like a real duck. Among the curiosities preserved at Versailles in the time of Louis the Fourteenth was a clock made by Martinot. At the completion of every hour two cocks crowed alternately, and clapped their wings; after which two little doors opened, two figures appeared bearing two cymbols or gongs, and two sentinels beat on the cymbals with clubs. Maillardet constructed an oval box about three inches in length, from which, when the lid was opened, a tiny bird flew out, fluttered its wings, opened its bill with a tremulous motion, warbled its little song, and then shut itself down again in its nest. Those who remember the little automaton called the Swiss nightingale, at the International Exhibition eight years ago, will be prepared to understand that Maillardet has had many imitators. Some years ago there was an exhibition in London comprising figures of a child, a monkey, a goat, and a hare. The child said "Pa" and "Ma," and the goat bleated. In other automata we may sometimes meet with a bleating sheep; and there was one in which a dog barked whenever fruit in a basket was touched by an intruder.

The machines which, with more or less success, imitate human speech, are the most difficult to construct, so many are the agencies engaged in uttering even a single word—lungs, larynx, tongue, palate, teeth, lips—so many are the inflections and variations of tone and articulation, that the mechanician finds his ingenuity taxed to the uttermost to imitate them. The speaking doll, which gives forth its melancholy and woebegone "Papa!" and "Mamma!" is a wonderment to all the little folks, who regret very earnestly that such dolls are too expensive to be freely purchased; but it is nevertheless a poor affair, albeit there has been much care and thought bestowed in devising the kind of vibrating reed to be used. About ninety years ago, a pamphlet appeared concerning two large brazen heads that were constructed by the Abbe Mical to effect something in the talking way. What was really done is rather doubtful; but we are told that entire phrases were pronounced, that the sounds were "surhumaine;" that there were two cylinders, one of which could produce determinate phrases, with proper intervals and prosody, while the other could produce all the sounds of the French language, analysed and reduced to the smallest number. There were people uncharitable enough to believe that the speaking was managed by a living person in an adjoining apartment, as in some other instances which we have mentioned; but the information is too slight to enable us to judge on this point. Kratzenstein, a few years later, made experiments on a series of tubes and vibrating reeds, which, by the aid of bellows, enabled him to produce or imitate the sounds of the vowels; but he appears to have made no attempt with the much more difficult sounds of consonants.

Wolfgang von Kempelen, inventor of the far-famed automaton chess-player, constructed a talking figure which cost him a large amount of thought, time, and inventive ingenuity. First he made experiments with tubes and vibrating reeds, which enabled him to imitate the sound of the continental "a," like our "ah;" then, with a tube and a hollow oval box hinged like the jaws, he produced the sounds of "a," "o," "ou," and an imperfect "e;" then he succeeded with the consonants "p," "m," and "l," and afterwards a few others; but there were some consonants or sounds which he never succeeded in imitating. Having combined the results of his researches, he constructed a head which contained the requisite wind-tubes and vibrating reeds, and a bust provided with some kind of bellows. Thus armed, his automaton could pronounce the words "opera," "astronomy," "Constantinople," "vous etes mon amie," "je vous aime de tout mon cœur," "Leopoldus secundus," and "Romanum imperator semper Augustus." These words were spoken when the machine was wound up, without any player being required to press upon keys and pedals. Tubes to imitate nostrils produced "m" and "n;" a funnel and a reed changed "s" into "z," "sch," and "j," and there were various pieces of mechanism to imitate more or less successfully the movements and action of mouth, lips, teeth, tongue, palate, glottis, lungs, etc. Altogether it was what the chess-player was not—really an automaton.

Professor Willis and Sir Charles Wheatstone some years ago devoted a good deal of attention to this matter; not, of course, for any exhibition purposes, but to analyze the production of vocal sounds in a scientific way. Sir Charles showed the results of his experiments at one of the meetings of the British Association. Professor Willis separated all the sounds, whether letters or exclamations, emitted in speaking, into three groups, which he called mutes, sonants, and narisonants. Doctor Rush, of Philadelphia, preferred a classification into tonic monothongs, tonic diphthongs, subtonics, and aspirations. Willis, leaving consonants untried, made experiments in the mode of producing vowel sounds by mechanism. With an air chest, vibrating reeds, and cavities and tubes of different kinds, he produced a great variety of sounds. One curious result of his experiments was, that with the same apparatus, drawn out gradually in length, he could produce in succession all the vowel sounds which are heard in such English words as "see," "pet," "pay," "past," "pan," "caught," "no," "but," "book," "boot;" we find, in effect, that the lips protrude more and more as this series advances; and this supplies a noteworthy confirmation of the views held on this matter by the experimenter.

Some of the readers of this page may perhaps remember Professor Faber's automaton speaking figure, called the Euphonia, when exhibited in London. It was a draped bust with a wax face. Concealed from the visitors were sixteen keys or levers, a small pair of bellows, and numerous little bits of metal, wood, and india-rubber. When any word or sentence was spoken, either by Faber, or by one of the audience, the exhibitor mentally divided all the syllables into as many distinct sounds as they embodied; he pressed upon a particular key for each particular sound, which admitted a blast of air to a particular compartment, in which the mechanism was of the kind to produce the sound required; there were thus as many pressures as there were elementary sounds. By a modification of the movements, whispering could be produced instead of speaking.

The present exhibitor, Herr Faber, is, we believe, a nephew of the professor; and his object has been to improve upon the automaton which his relative invented fourteen years ago. One good point about it is that every part of the mechanism is laid fairly open to the visitors. True, a wax head or mask is used, through the lips of which the produced sounds are really emitted; but this mask is at intervals removed, to show the movements of india-rubber lips and tongue belonging to the machine itself. The elementary sounds, by further analysis, have been brought down to fourteen, all others having been found to be really compound sounds, made up of two or more elements. A lady, seated at a kind of key-board, has fourteen keys or short levers before her; a sentence is given out, in any one of two or three languages; the lady instantly analyses the sounds, and decides which combination will produce each, or which combination will produce the whole of them; she then plays, somewhat in the manner of harmonium-playing, giving the proper number of pressures on the properly selected keys. Some sounds are difficult to imitate, some are imitated readily; a laugh is capitally given, and a cry is sufficiently doleful for all required purposes; a whisper and a sigh are also producible. Whether the machine can cough, sneeze, hiccup, we are not certain; but it is admitted that a singing machine, really and *bona fide* such—combining words and music as a human singer would do—still remains beyond the skill of any automaton maker.—*All the Year Round.*

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 23 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,

E. W. Clark & Co.,

W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,

C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 PHILADELPHIA

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AT SEVENTY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT,

10 19 tf PHILADELPHIA

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS,

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.

Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.

Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

IOWA BONDS.

KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY,

And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates.

BOWARD DARLINGTON,

1 6 19 1m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

CARPETINGS.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON.

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstnD21 ABOVE CHESNUT

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 618 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.

MICHAEL NISDET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

On Saturday Afternoon,

October 29, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinths, etc. 10 28 2t

Sale No. 1618 North Seventh Street.

On Monday Morning,

October 31, at 10 o'clock, the superior furniture, ingrain carpets, china and glassware, cooking utensils, etc. 10 28 3t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathes, Planers, Drills, Cranes, Moulding Flasks, Vices, Platform Scales, Tools, Shafting, Patterns, Steam Pipe, Steam Fans, Castings, Wrought and Cast Iron, Etc.

On Monday Morning,

October 31, at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Washington avenue, by catalogue, the entire machinery, etc., of "The Vulcan Iron and Brass Works."

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. 10 25 5t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

November 1, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

THIRTEENTH (North), No. 531—Genteel Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 1221—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-THIRD AND CHERRY, N. E. Corner—Brick Factory.
HATERFORD ROAD—Country Site, 4 acres.
CHELTEN HILLS, Montgomery County—Elegant Country Seat, 22 acres.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, No. 2402—Tavern and Dwelling.
HARLAN, north of Huron—2 Lots.
TWENTIETH (North), No. 1949—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND AND WALNUT, N. E. Corner—Modern Residence.
GREEN LANE—Modern Residence.
FILBERT, No. 614 to 620—Brick Factory.
SIXTH (South), No. 239—Valuable Dwelling.
HOWARD, Nos. 2253 and 2227—Modern Dwellings.
EMLEN, No. 549—Modern Dwelling.
EIGHTEENTH (North), No. 628—Modern Residence.
POWELTON Avenue, east of Forty-first—Two Modern Residences.
GREEN, No. 517—Modern Residence.
SECOND (North), No. 2539—Store and Dwelling.
LEE, No. 2250—Genteel Dwelling.
FOURTH, No. 267 (South)—Modern Residence.
CALLOWHILL, No. 2435—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH (South), No. 1707—Neat Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (North), No. 918—Genteel Dwelling.
WYALUSING, Nos. 5305 and 5307—Two Cottages.
GROUND RENTS—$44, $48, and $36 a year.
FRANKLIN, No. 2108—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (South), No. 208—Modern Residence.

STOCKS.

15 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
119 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
14 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
500 shares Daizell Oil Co.
100 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
85 shares Central Transportation Co.
5 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co. pref.
195 " " " common.
$1300 Lehigh Zinc 7 per cent.
$1000 Union Canal 6 per cent.
Pew, No. 132 Holy Trinity Church. 10 28 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut street.

CLOSING SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

On Monday Morning,

at 10 o'clock, at No. 1117 Chesnut street, Oct. 31, will be sold the balance of the superior furniture, comprising elegant antique parlor suits, in silk, damask, and plush; walnut chamber suits; dining and library suits, in terry and morocco; walnut wardrobes; walnut dining-room and chamber chairs; dressing bureaus; centre and bouquet tables; extension dining tables; hat racks, folding chairs, etageres, etc. [10 28 2t

The furniture is now open for examination.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

October 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 25 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning, 10 26 5t

November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning, [10 28 5t

November 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 703 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held

EVERY MONDAY.

TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.

FIFTY DOZEN PORTFOLIOS, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING-CASES, WORK-BOXES, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 50 dozen portfolios, toilet glasses and other goods, slightly damaged by water, and to be sold for account of whom it may concern. 10 28 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS' CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24f

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER.

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,

10 19 tf Auctioneers.

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED LEHIGH. Furnace, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; Nut, $7 00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6 75; Stove, $7 00; Nut, $6 75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The books of the triennial assessment have all been returned by the assessors, and on the 14th of next month appeals will be heard by the Board of Revision, commencing with one or two of the lower wards. In the meantime, notices will be sent to property holders, calling their attention to the amount assessed against their property. The increase in the valuation of property by the recent assessment will amount to about $20,000,000, as compared with 1869, and nearly $50,000,000 more than at the time of the previous triennial assessment. The subject of the tax rate for 1871 has not yet been discussed by the Finance Committee, the estimates from all the departments not having been prepared. The City Controller is now having a statement prepared, showing the present financial condition of the city, and the Board of Revision will soon have their statement ready in reference to the valuation of real and personal property.

—The annual session of the Grand Section, C. of T., was held at Schuyler Hall, Sixth street and Germantown avenue, last evening. There was a large attendance of representatives. The reports of the officers show the order to be in a prosperous condition. During the year fourteen new sections have been instituted and an increase of 600 in the membership. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—G. P., William Davis; G. V. P., Charles S. Massey; G. Sec., B. F. Dennisson; G. Chaplain, R. Twelves, Jr.; G. W., John W. Twelves. The percentage was reduced to two cents per member.

—Frank Winner, aged 10 years, residing at No. 530 Powell street, was knocked down yesterday afternoon at Fairmount Park by a passenger car, and had one of his legs broken. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Next Monday evening will be All Hallow Eve, or Hallowe'en. The popular idea respecting Hallow Eve is that it is the time, of all others, when supernatural influences prevail.

—Companies D and H, 12th Regiment Excelsior Reserves, National Guards of Pennsylvania, arrived at the West Philadelphia depot yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from New York, after a visit of three days at that place. They were commanded by Captains Williams and Jackson. On their arrival at West Philadelphia they were met by a detachment of the regiment in command of Colonel L. E. French. They then formed into line and commenced to march from the depot. After proceeding a short distance from the eastern end of Chesnut street bridge they were attacked by a party of men, who threw stones at them and attempted to break through the ranks. The command immediately halted and commenced fixing bayonets, when Colonel French went to the rear of the regiment, where the attack was made, and addressed the officers, commanding them to hold their positions, as the police had arrived in sufficient numbers to quell the disturbance. The line of march was then resumed and continued without interruption. Along the route salutes were fired, and the members of the regiment were cheered. Several of the parties who attacked the companies were arrested by the police.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ—FURTHER PARTICULARS—THE ARMISTICE—CONTINUED PRUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Times* doubts if England should not, like America, abandon scrupulous neutrality and afford supplies to both belligerents.

At Orleans the Prussian bands play every evening, but the inhabitants remain close housed. The shops are all closed and the women appear in mourning.

The capitulation of Metz was not signed until Thursday night. The city will be occupied by the Germans to-morrow. The whole number of prisoners is now represented to be 173,000, including three marshals and six thousand officers. One hundred guns were fired in Berlin yesterday in honor of the event.

A special despatch to the London *Times* from Berlin intimates that the French had rejected the German terms for an armistice; but thinks the fall of Metz will lead them to reconsider their determination.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—The surrender of Metz is regarded as favorable to the negotiations now going on at Versailles for an armistice. These negotiations on their original basis involve no reference whatever to Metz, the army of Marshal Bazaine having been considered by both parties as out of the practical question. I have its points on the best authority as follows: Firs, the principle of *statu quo ante bellum* is to govern all arrangements looking to the possible resumption of arms after the armistice.

Second. Both belligerents are to be allowed to hold undisturbed their actual positions at the time of signing the stipulation.

Third. The city of Paris is to be allowed to received daily one day's supply of provisions.

Fourth. All latitude to be given throughout the country to proceed with the election of members to the Constituent Assembly.

It is now reported that Austria has renewed her activity in support of the English negotiations, and is warmly backed by the Italian Government.

LONDON, Oct. 28—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—Advices from Bouillon to the 27th state that the capitulation of Bazaine, with his army at Metz, is in conformity with the understanding arrived at with the King of Prussia, and contemplates a speedy peace and the termination of the war.

TOURS, Oct. 28.—The following official despatch is just received:—

BOURG, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Basle announces that the Prussians have suffered defeat between Montbellaird and Besancon. They fled in disorder, taking with them 53 wagons filled with wounded, and leaving 1200 killed on the field. 300 fugitives crossed the frontier. They were disarmed and directed to proceed to Posentray.

TOURS, Oct. 28—Evening.—General Cambriel, by decree of the Government, is removed from the command in the East, and General Alexandre Ernst takes his place.

Advices from Lille represent that Bourbaki has visited and made a careful inspection of all the strongholds in the north, and was engaged in receiving troops for defense. The Government here considers that his march to the assistance of Amiens saved that city from attack and bombardment.

No official intelligence from Paris or the army of the Loire is known to have been received today.

Colonel Wyckenstein, military attache of the Russian embassy, left Tours to-day for Versailles, having received safe conduct from the Prussian headquarters. He had just arrived here from London, and will go from Versailles to Paris.

Gambetta has issued a decree establishing in each department a centre of observation, so that troops may no longer be liable to surprise by the enemy. The proper parties will be held responsible, under heavy penalties, for constantly reporting the movements of the invaders.

A Protestant pastor of Geneva, a native of the United States, who has accompanied the ambulance trains since the beginning of the war, is now in Tours. He gives a harrowing recital of the brutal conduct of the Prussian soldiery towards the defenseless country people. He says he has seen them wantonly destroy farming implements, looms, and food, take away men, and compel them to work as laborers, leaving women and children and the infirm to starve. He intends to address, through the press, a letter to kind people of Germany, giving details of these outrageous acts.

It is reported here that England desires a meeting of a European congress to arrange peace.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *Correspondence* of this city says the health of the Emperor Napoleon requires a milder climate, and possibly early next month he may change Wilhelmshohe for Elba.

The *Augleger* says:—"Germany, regaining [illegible] Moselle, and she must keep it."

King William has communicated to General Von Falkenstein his desire for the removal of all obstacles in the way of independent voting, and forbids the enforcement of the penalty for holding public meetings. He also orders General Falkenstein to release those persons already arrested for violating such laws.

CITY ITEMS.

KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH.

NEW GOODS,	NEW GOODS,
CLOCKS,	BRONZES,
PARIAN,	MANTEL SETS,
ARTICLES IN WOOD,	VIENNA GOODS,
SCENT BOTTLES,	LIQUOR SETS IN CASES,
MAJOLICA,	FANCY TABLES,
CARD STANDS,	BOUQUETS,
JARDINIERES,	TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS, TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION IN AN ADVERTISEMENT. THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
CHINA HALL, No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW CLOCKS, NEW CLOCKS,
AT KERR'S CHINA HALL.

Now open, of our own importation, a new and choice selection of Paris Clocks, in Marble and Bronze.

CLOCKS FROM $27 EACH TO $1000 A SET.
CLOCKS FOR THE PARLOR.
CLOCKS FOR THE SITTING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE CHAMBER.

These in want of a good Clock will find at the CHINA HALL a large assortment from which to choose, at the lowest prices. EVERY CLOCK WARRANTED.

JAMES K. KERR & BROTHERS,
CHINA HALL, No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW BRONZES,

Real and Imitation, a large and choice selection now open at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

All Prices.

SIR, where can I buy a commode cheap? Why, go to Farson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Kitchen Furnishing Store. They have them $5, $6·50, $7, $7·50, $8, $10. Nos. 220 and 222 Dock street, below Walnut street.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or alvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, i is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natura color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THE INFANT'S FRIEND.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE LARGEST is not always the best, but the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, which is the LARGEST HOTEL in New England, will also be found ONE of the *best* Every provision is made for the comfort of guests.

CHEAP HOMES, $10 MONTHLY, the terms of the sale of those choice Building Lots in Clifton (Kelleyville), at auction by Birch & Son on Monday, 31st instant. (See advertisement.)

MARRIED.

QUICK—STETSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, October 27, 1870, by Rev. W. W. Moffett, assisted by Rev. James Neill, Mr. E. LEWIS QUICK, of North Salem, N. Y., to Miss SALIE S. STETSON, of Merchantville, N. J.

DIED.

HALL.—On the 27th instant, GEORGE W. HALL, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 946 North Fifth street, on Monday morning, 31st instant, at 10 o'clock.

O'HARRA.—At New Orleans, October 12, 1870, of yellow fever, JOHN O'HARRA, in the 23d year of his age, late mate of the steamship Hercules, of Philadelphia.

PRICE.—On the morning of the 28th instant, MARGERY PRICE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 North Twelfth street, at 11 o'clock.

WANAMAKER.—On the morning of 27th instant, HATTIE, daughter of John and Mary A. Wanamaker, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1723 Spruce street, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

WOOLLEY.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH F. ROYOUDT, relict of the late Charles Woolley, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 441 North Sixth street, on Monday, October 31st, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No 211, A. Y. M., the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Day's Hall, RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH Streets, on MONDAY MORNING, 31st inst., at 9½ o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, P. M. GEORGE W. HALL.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6·27 | MOON SETS..... 9·39
SUN SETS..... 5·01 | HIGH WATER..... 5·46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WARE, BUTCHER,
ISRAEL W. MORRIS,
JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Canada, Smith, Gibraltar, B. Crawley & Co.
Bark Rome, Otis Charleston, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, Mobile, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Willamine, Scott, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Zeta Pat, Thompson, Boston, Powelton Coal Company.
Schr John Cadwalader, Wilson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr A. C. Page, Haley, do. do.
Schr John Johnson, Messick, do. do.
Schr Franconia Lovett, do. do.
Schr [illegible], do. do.
Schr [illegible], do. do.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, Slinkerson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamer Panther, Mills, from Providence, in ballast to John S. Hilles.
Barkentine White Cloud, Freeman, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Brig H. F. Eaton, Reed, 62 days from Leghorn, with marble to John Baird. Oct. 20, no lat. etc., lost head of foretopmast, stove skylights, lost binnacle, and had foresail blown away.
Brig Nuevitas, Trask, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Brig George W. Chase, Bacon, 36 hours from New London, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr R. Whilldin, Fennimore, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr L. W. Wheeler, ——, from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickson, 4 days fm Portland, Conn., with stone to order—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, 2 days from Providence, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Iona, Temple, 7 days fm Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Alexander Young, Young, 4 days fm Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr S. B. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, from Providence.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Kimmey, do.
Schr James Ponder, Audson, from Salem.
Schr S. A. Smith, Banks, from Fall River.
Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, from Boston.
Schr Estella Day, Cary, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, do.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, do.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, do.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 28.—Eleven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
M. A. Wagner, with malt, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Fred. Hawkins, Dauntless, and P. McDevitt, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 29.—12 regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 28—9·30 A. M.—All vessels reported here yesterday P. M. have gone to sea.
Wind N. W. Thermometer, 68.
4 P. M.—A fore-and-aft steamer passed in at 2·30; no signal. A ship and 12 schrs. are coming down.
Wind N. N.W. Thermometer, 66.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Ontario, Mitchell, and H. L. Richardson, Hewes, sailed from Callao 23d ult. for United States.
Br. steamer City of Brussels, Kennedy, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Palmyra, Browne, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, from New York 8th, at Liverpool 20th inst.
Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, from New York 4th, at Liverpool 16th inst.
Steamer China, Macauley, fm Liverpool 15th inst., at New York yesterday.
Steamer Cortes, Nelson, from New Orleans Bar 17th inst., at New York yesterday.
Steamers Clover, Ingham, for Bermuda, and Relief, Walcott, for Key West, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from New Orleans at Havana 22d inst. for Key West and Baltimore.
Steamers Mary Sanford and Regulator, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamer James Adger, from New York, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Salvor, Mershon, hence, at Richmond 26th inst.
Tug Harry Wright, Follett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.
Br. bark Bidwell, Baker, from Havre via Lewes, Del., at Charleston 27th inst.
Br. bark Mary Killam, Cutler, from Cape de Verde via Lewes, Del., at Charleston 27th inst.
Bark Meaco, Gray, cleared at Havana 17th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.—another account says for Philadelphia.
Bark Norton Stover, Bibber, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Salem 25th inst.
Brigs Nathaniel Stevens, ——, and Julia E. Arey, Coombs, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.
Brig Milwaukee, Brown, hence, at Millbridge 23d inst. via Boston.
Brig Tangier, Rose, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 25th inst.
Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, hence, at Norwich 25th inst.
Schr G. B. McFarland, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Charleston yesterday.
Schr T. T. Tasker, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Brown, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schr Henrietta, Clark, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schr Young Teaser, Slocumb, hence for Portland, at New Bedford 26th, and cleared again.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Pawtucket 26th inst.
Schrs M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, hence for Dighton, and C. J. Errickson, Smith, hence for Somerset, at Newport P. M. 26th inst.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, hence, at New Haven 26th instant.
Schr E. H. Barnett, hence, at Alexandria 27th inst.
Schr William Rowe, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth, Mass., 22d inst.
Schrs A. Hammond, Paine, and Lottie Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Schrs George Taulane, Adams, and J. K. Manning, Gandy, hence, at Salem 25th inst.
Schrs Anthem Godfrey, Godfrey; Mary P. Hudson, Vaughan; and Ruth, Shaw, Shaw, sailed from Salem 26th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Howard Macomber, Williams; William F. Garrison, Morris; and May Munroe, Hall, hence, at Salem 26th inst.—the latter for Portland.
Schrs M. C. Hart, Hawley; G. L. Kelly; Charm Stubbs, from Boston; and Edith May, Higgins, from Wellfleet, all for Philadelphia, at New York 27th.
Schr J. G. Ingraham, Dickenson, hence for Middletown, at New London 25th inst.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, hence for Boston, at New York 27th inst.
Schrs Surge, Warwick, from Hartford, and Mist, Munsy, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.
Schrs Hiawatha, Lee, from Newburyport; S. H. Sharp, Webb; Saml. L. Russell, Smith; John Price, Higgins; E. F. Cabado, Swain; E. M. McGee, Scofield; A. H. Atwood, Brown; and R. W. Godfrey, Young, from Boston; Tremont, Bowers and Maggie Cummins, Smith, from Provincetown; Geo. Staples, Ward, from Wareham; A. H. Belden, May, fm Fall River; Isabella Thompson, Endicott, and William A. Morrill, Heath, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.
Schrs R. H. Vaughan, Hubbard; Helen J. Russel, Mehaphy; and M. B. Cranmer, Brightman, hence for Boston; and J. H. Perry, Kelley, do. for New Bedford, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The owners of the brig Mary A. Chase, of Portland, from Philadelphia, which has been reported as wrecked in the recent hurricane at Matanzas, have received a communication from the captain of the vessel. He informs them that all above her rail was carried away, and the hull somewhat injured by a British schooner fouling him on the night of the disaster.

Schr Franconia, Jarvis, from Providence for Philadelphia, in going out of Newport harbor on the morning of the 25th inst., went ashore on the south point of Goat Island, at high water, and remained A. M. 27th. She will come off without damage.

Schr James S. Hewitt, Foster, hence for Roxbury, Mass., with coal, sprung aleak when off Cape May light, put back to Wilmington, and sold her cargo.

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QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned. HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
Dept. of the East.

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WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

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Announce their last and largest importation of WOOLLENS for Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' Wear, comprehending duplicates of choice styles, with many new and most elegant FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS for Ladies' Cloaks, Sacques and Walking Suits.

To the gentlemen we say that, for extent, variety, quality, and style of COATINGS CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, we defy competition in this or any other city of the United States.

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Plain Tape Borders, from 10 cents up to the finest; Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, from 12½ cents up; very fine Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1·00 each; Ladies' Fine Embroidered Initial Letter Handkerchiefs, $1·00 each.

GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.

Excellent Linen Handkerchiefs, full gents' size, 20 cents, and all the finer qualities up to the finest made; Gents' German Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed and in cartons, from 25 cents up; Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all qualities. Engraved Initial Letters marked in several styles.

NEW ATTRACTIONS! BARGAINS!

A Bargain Lot of Real Barnsley Linen Sheetings.
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In addition to their stock of
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WHITE CORDUROY,
BLACK VELVETEENS,
GENTLEMEN SUPPLIED WITH GOOD FLANNELS.
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JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND THE WOMEN.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 22.

QUINCY, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others of the Woman's Suffrage State Central Committee::—

Ladies—Permit me to thank you for your distinguished favor of this morning, in which you do me the honor to inquire—first, whether I am "in favor of extending the suffrage to the women of Massachusetts," and, second, whether I am "willing to aid in effecting their enfranchisement. The context indicates that your curiosity is concerned with my opinions only so far as they are the views of a candidate of the Democratic party for a State office. You are, however, aware, I presume, that it is customary for a candidate who accepts a nomination to accept with it the obligation to support the opinions of his party, in so far, at least, as toey may be explicitly declared in the resolutions put forth by the nominating convention. I pray you, therefore, not to regard me as wanting either in candor or in profound respect for the earnestness of your devotion to the cause of female suffrage, if I crave your permission to submit to you, as my answer to your questions, the following extract from the resolutions of the convention held at Fitchburg yesterday:—

"We consider the proposition to extend the suffrage to the women of this Commonwealth as involving too many social considerations to be summarily treated as a mere political question."

I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

What a Clever French Woman Says of Americans.

A good many Americans will remember Madame Olympe Audouarde, a French woman who sought among us fame and fortune as a lecturer. When home she published a book about us called "Le Far West," in which she says: "If not a 'Yankee' by birth or inclination, you will, after a residence of a few months in America, become a victim of a violent spleen—a strange, inexpressible discouragement. The word 'business' is forever sounded in your ears, until a great longing takes possession of you to fly far out of this prosaic atmosphere."

She complains of the absence of filial love and genuine family life, but acknowledges that she is lost in admiring wonder at the process of national assimilation which is all the while going on—the annual recasting and fusion of 300,000 or 400,000 emigrants, mostly farmers, mechanics, and adventurers, into one free, enlightened, and powerful people.

She says that in France there are not today, probably, half a dozen sincere Republicans. (What would France, who has just proclaimed a republic, say to that?) She thinks that they are by nature inclined to Cæsarism, and that every Frenchman contains within himself the materials for a small despot. If he obtains but the shadow of power, he is at once ready to abuse it and become an autocrat.

In America it is altogether different. If you should transplant to that country the greatest of autocrats you would behold his power and his autocratic tendencies melt in the warm sunshine of universal freedom. If the youth of France were for a generation educated in America, you might, when you brought them home, place even King Bomba on the throne with perfect impunity, for he would have to succumb to the liberal spirit of the people.

The German, whose liberal tendencies are on so many points in perfect harmony with American ideas, becomes at once acclimated in his new transatlantic home; but the Frenchman seldom or never develops into a model American.

The Germans sarcastically say the French have earned the right to be called the most noted geographers in the world, inasmuch as they are so conspicuous for their ignorance of it. It is asserted that they have proved it, especially during the present war, by planning to bombard German ports which they could not even reach except on paper. Not very long ago a certain French paper sent a correspondent to Vienna, who made a good many geographical blunders in his letters. The Germans laughed because he called Mayence an old French town, and spoke of "the celebrated University of Dasseldorf," which existed only in his imagination, which he called one of the literary focuses of Prussia; but they give up trying to follow him when he calls Thuringia the cradle of Prussia, which, two hundred years ago he says, was merely a "Palatinate of Brandenburg!"

A QUAINT TOWN IN NORMANDY.—The afternoon light was fading over a lovely country, with fertile meadows like England, and glens just like Scotland, as we took our last bit of railway travelling to St. Lo, where the reign of locomotives ends and that of diligences begins. It is a little town, set picturesquely on a hill-top; people told us there was "nothing to see" in it; but is there any place where there is nothing to see? I have ever since mourned over St. Lo, which we reached at dusk, and quitted at 6 next morning—feeling quite sure that it would have been worth remaining there at least a day or two, so charming "old-world" was it, so quaint and kindly the inhabitants.

There was a landlady, the very face of whom tempted us to stay, instead of going on, as we first intended, to Coutances; and no other room being at the moment vacant, she established half of our tired quartet in her own. It was quite a picture. The furniture was mahogany, almost black with age; the hangings were of the pretty cretonne which corresponds to our old-fashioned chintz. Beside one of the beds was a velvet prie-dieu, and over it a shelf, on which were arranged a number of religious ornaments. In a corner was a child's crib (Madame was still a young woman, with little children about her, but whether wife or widow, I do not know,) and in the window-sill was fitted up an apartment, quite perfect in its way. There was a doll's toilet-table, a doll's chair, a doll's cradle; and in this cradle lay two young ladies (of wax) attired in blue blouses, like children, but boasting magnificent chignons. Everything about these fortunate dolls was as complete as French tact and skill could make it. Numbers Three and Four were full of artistic admiration, and Number Two thought of her own little girl at home, to whom it would have been delightful to carry off the whole, even though, as usual at two years of age, total ruin of the treasure ensued within six hours.

Our table-d'hote dinner was most satisfactory and plentiful—in politeness. The compressement with which the garcons forced upon us an extraordinary dish—supposed to be liver (query, of what animal?) and beef, which I can only describe by the adjective sanglant—was amusing, if not appetizing. But after the bread-soup, we felt no food to be safe, till we came to the pears—huge, sweet Normandy pears—which, with a good piece of bread, were almost enough to dine upon—for a Frenchman. Undoubtedly we Britons rest far too much upon our beef and mutton, and suffer most ignominiously when deprived of them—as we did this day.

While looking forward anxiously to the *cafe au lait* and bread and butter, of which alone we could be quite sure, Numbers Two and Three—being patient folk, and not exasperated by inevitable ills—sallied out to post some letters and arrange about the diligence journey of to-morrow. It was a still, clear night, and the quaint streets, dimly lighted by a new moon, looked most tempting. St. Lo was already on the point of retiring to rest; but we found one shop open, where a woman, with the charming politeness of the French middle class, nay, all classes, not only explained the way, but sent her little boy to show it to us. The small fellow trotted along by our side, chattering his pretty French, and as courteous and considerate as his elders—all for pure curiosity, too, for both he and his mother looked quite astonished at the gift of a few sous. Equally polite, in that free way to which we are so unaccustomed in England, was the old man of whom we took our places for the diligence. He explained, with the greatest care, what sort of vehicle it was, nay, even went out of his way to show it to us, and impressed upon us, with most fatherly anxiety, that we must take plenty of wraps, as it was sure to be very cold: also that it started at 6 A. M, and that we and our baggage must on no account be later than that hour at the bureau.—*The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in St. Paul's.*

MANUFACTURING GREEN TEA.—Let us first suppose that we are witnessing the preparation of green tea. It being quite exceptional to meet with a tea-farmer who is likewise a manipulator, the sun-dried leaves are often conveyed many leagues; but the further they are removed, and the longer they remain in the unmanufactured condition, the more likely they are to deteriorate. Under favorable circumstances, the leaves usually reach the pans within two hours after being plucked. The pans are half filled, and the heat so regulated as to increase very slowly, yet not beyond a point which would prevent a workman using his bare hands. Keeping the leaves in constant motion for five minutes, he scoops out the whole with a curved porcelain implement into a bamboo basket, transferring its contents to the rolling table or frame, around which several manipulators are seated. The first grasps as many leaves as his two hands can contain, which he works into a ball, employing all the pressure at his command, and rolling the mass about on the tables at intervals. It is then passed on to the next, who gently bruises it, rapidly twisting each leaf between the finger and thumb of both hands; alternately rolled, then disintegrated and retwisted, the ball passes from one to another round the table, and is finally rubbed between the palms of the last workman's hands into a shallow vessel, which, when full, is once more emptied into the heated pan.

At the second roasting the charcoal fire is partially smothered in ashes, in order that a minimum heat may be evolved, but the leaves are not permitted to remain a moment quiescent. Thus far they are still moist, soft, and slightly glutinous to the touch, so that they readily retain much of the configuration or twist imparted by the dexterous fingers of the manipulators. At this stage the superintendent, going round the pans and tables, decides what further treatment the contents shall undergo; the larger leaves, according to quality, being again rolled with a continuous circular motion on the tables, so as to produce Gunpowder, Imperial, and Twankey; while the younger, smaller and finer, which meanwhile have been rapidly picked out by boys, are twisted, leaf by leaf, several times, into Young Hyson, Hyson, etc.

During the interval the furnaces are livened up, and the pans heated to a point short of redness. For about an hour their contents are roasted, but kept in continual motion. When no more vapor rises, and the leaves have assumed a fixed, dull green, they are considered safe from fermentation if kept from the damp, and may be permitted to remain unfinished for twenty-four hours, or till all the packing on hand has been similarly treated. The following morning the tea is passed through a winnowing machine, and afterwards through graduated sieves, which finally determine the qualities. Each sort, carefully kept separate, is again roasted from one to four times, the coloring pigment being applied before the second last firing. Formerly the facing powder was composed of chunam or native lime, and Prussian blue, but an innovation has found favor in the shape of a mixture of extra-calcined chunam and finest soft indigo, modified as occasion may require by the use of turmeric. Doubtless this change is referable to the injurious effects on the constitutions of green-tea drinkers which European writers ascribe to the use of Prussian blue; strictures with which the large tea merchants and native brokers could not fail to become acquainted during their frequent intercourse with foreigners at the various treaty ports. This powder being in readiness, the workman scatters it in the form of impalpable dust over the contents of the pan, in the proportion of about one ounce to fourteen pounds of tea; he then thoroughly manipulates the whole with his hands till the color is equally distributed, taking care that during the operation the furnace fire is damped. Five minutes usually serve to complete this operation. During the various stages, two boys attached to each workman have been busy picking out all coarse leaves and stalks which may have escaped the sieves. This they accomplish with the utmost dexterity, without in the least retarding progress. The next step sees the tea conveyed to the picking and classifying room, where it is carefully gone over by females. From this chamber, after a final roasting, it is removed to the packing-room, which is maintained at a high temperature; the classes are separately bulked and packed in a hot condition, when the packages are immediately soldered up ready for exportation.—*The Food Journal.*

THE ITALIAN PEASANT.—The peasantry of Italy are not much addicted to dancing, except in carnival, and the priests denounce it as a peccato mortale, or deadly sin, when they have the chance. A village fete in most parts of Italy is a day on which there is nothing to do, when people walk about in their best clothes, eat and drink better than usual, and go to church three times instead of once; once to mass, once to vespers, and once to funzione in the evening. The distinguishing features of a village "wake" in Italy—a harvest home, a vintage feast, or a veglione in the dead of winter—are eating and drinking, intermixed with singing (sacred and profane), and the offering up of prayers. Many lads of fifteen can rhyme and versify in the most surprising manner, now and then extorting praise (and money) from tourists, few of whom are, perhaps, aware that the improvvisatori of Italy are in the habit of using the same phrases over and over again, as people tell a Joe Miller, or a favorite pun, in different houses. The Neapolitan peasants are, or used to be, quite famous for their extempore songs—many of them very elaborate—which they sang to their own music, like the wood-cutters of the south of France, alluded to by Mme Sand in her story of the "Maitres Sonneurs." I have heard of Italian peasants who could write verses about their friends and acquaintances who were working in the fields, and sing them (instead of working themselves) in a clear, soft, theatrical voice. I have heard of other peasants (also Italian) who could play the flute or flageolet, and dance as nimbly as a ballet-man: and of others who could fence and play at chess. It will be said (not without reason) that these accomplishments are not likely to be of much use to a hard-working clodhopper; but a certain civilizing or refining influence may be attributed to them, just as boors are likely to be improved by being brought into the society of ladies.—*All the Year Round.*

THE MORMON CURRENCY.—The Mormons reached Salt Lake Valley in an utterly impoverished condition. The cash capital of the entire community, says a writer in the *Overland Monthly* for September, would not probably have exceeded $1000. The California migration furnished them a market for their surplus products; but, as they had but small use for money, they preferred taking of the miners, instead, something which they could either eat, drink, or wear, and not procurable at home. As they increased in numbers and means, merchants established themselves among them to use their small stores of money in the purchase of needed supplies. Their great distance from market, and the small proportion of their crops which would bear transportation, have, however, at all times made money extremely scarce, and have led to the perpetuation of a complicated and often amusing system of barter. Hundreds of farmers, living in reasonably comfortable circumstances, and having large families to clothe and educate, will not see a dollar in money for years. Such a farmer wishes to purchase a pair of shoes for his wife. He consults the shoemaker, who avers his willingness to furnish the same for one load of wood. He has no wood, but sells a calf for a quantity of *adobes*, the *adobes* for an order on the merchant payable in goods, and the order for a load of wood, and straightway the matron is shod. Seven watermelons purchase tickets of admission to the theatre. He pays for the tuition of his children seventy-five cabbages per quarter. The dressmaker receives for her services four squashes per day. He settles his church dues in sorghum molasses. Two loads of pumpkins pay his annual subscriptions to the newspaper. He buys a "Treatise on Celestial Marriage" for a load of gravel, and a bottle of soothing syrup for the baby with a bushel of string beans. In this primitive method, until the advent of the railroad, was nine-tenths of the business of the Territory conducted. And even now, in the more remote settlements, a majority of all transactions are of this character. The merchants, purchasing their goods in New York or San Francisco, must, of course, have money to pay for the same; but they sell their goods for cattle, flour, and dairy products, which are then marketed for cash in the adjoining mining territories.

THE COLOR OF THE SKIN.—In Europe we find three varieties of colorations of skin, viz., olive brown, with black eyes; black hair and beard; auburn hair and beard, with dark blue eyes; and fair complexion, with fair hair and beard and light blue eyes. The Scytho-Arabic race has only a half of its representatives in Europe and Central Asia; the rest is spread southward towards the Indian Ocean, differing in complexion from blond to black between the latitude of the northern frontier of India and that of its southern extremity, the Hindoos of the Himalayas being almost blond; those of the Deccan, Coromandel, Malabar, and Ceylon being darker than many tribes of Africans. The Arabs, olive and almost blond complexioned in Armenia and Syria, are decidedly swarthy in the Yemen and the Mascate country. The Egyptians present a chromatic gamut, rising from fair to black between the mouths and sources of the Nile. The Tuariks, dwelling upon the southern slopes of the Atlas range, are simply olive complexioned, while those of their brethren in the interior of Africa are black. The ancient monuments of Egypt represent males of a reddish-brown complexion, while the females, who lived excluded, have a pale-olive complexion. The Mantchoo Tartars, during their long stay in China, have become almost fair; and the Chinese women of the upper classes are as fair as Europeans. The Jewesses of Cairo and Syria, whose faces are always concealed from public curiosity, and who rarely go out of doors, have, in consequence, a pale rather than a fair complexion. Among the copper-colored races of Sunda Straits, the females, closely covered, and seldom allowed to go out of doors, present the same feature. The Equimaux, during the severity of the long winters of their desolate regions, gradually become fairer. These phenomena are doubtless the results of several simultaneous influences, and light is not the only element that contributes to them; heat and minor conditions intervening in those chromatic acts, although the particular and effective action of luminous radiation is unquestionable.

MINUTE MACHINERY.—A correspondent writing from London says:—"The most extraordinary machine in the exhibition is, beyond question, the one for microscope writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller, so small, indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope become so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker, knowing where to look, can at once detect that a bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters."

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FOURTH EDITION

The Armistice Question.

Bismarck and Granville.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Army and Navy Orders.

Important Treasury Statistics.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Ensigns F. S. Bassett and Uriah R. Harris are ordered to the Pacific fleet on November 1st. Ensigns E. A. Field, N. E. Mason, and John B. Briggs to torpedo duty, Newport, Rhode Island. Ensign H. O. Handy to the Boston Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Fort to temporary duty at the New York Navy Yard. Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood to examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Smith is detached from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for duty; Master Daniel Delahanty from the St. Mary's, and placed on waiting orders; Master E. W. Bridge, from the Frolic, and granted three months leave; Ensign A. B. Wickoff, from the Nantucket, and granted sick leave; Surgeon C. H. Burbank, from the Kearsarge, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon P. P. Reilly, from the Lancaster, and granted sick leave; Paymaster B. M. Mead, from the Kearsarge, and ordered to settle to his accounts.

Treasury Statements.

The United States Treasurer holds this day as security for circulating notes $344,596,550, as security for deposits and public moneys, $360,481,050; mutilated notes burned during the week ending this date, $291,800; total amount burned, $31,179,468; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $641,170; total amount issued therefor, $30,482,635; balance due for mutilated notes $696,833; bank circulation outstanding this date, $301,899,359; shipments of currency during the week, notes, $1,826,266; fractional currency, $974,375; receipts of fractional currency during the week ending this date, $522,000; fractional currency destroyed during the week, $333,516'40.

The Asiatic Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers has relieved Vice-Admiral Rowan of the command of the Asiatic fleet. On August 20th last Admiral Rodgers reported that he would leave for Hong Kong, China, on the 22d of that month. Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, late commander of the Asiatic fleet, reports under date of August 22 that he would leave Singapore in the flagship Delaware on the 23d of that month for the United States. The Alaska was at Singapore.

The Armistice Question.

Information from an official source by cable was received here to-day to the effect that Bismarck does not consider Lord Granville's note as a proposition for an armistice. He thinks the proposition should come from France. Thiers will probably be permitted to go to Versailles, but there is uncertainty about his being allowed to enter Paris. Her Majesty's Government have not yet received a reply to their suggestions from Prussia.

FROM EUROPE.

American Securities.

LONDON, Oct. 29—3 P. M.—American securities closed quiet. Stocks quiet.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A Scheme of Mediation.

The London *Times* of October 15 observes that the only stumbling-block in the way of peace is the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, and that this surrender is demanded by Germany for no other reason than for the sake of securing herself from future attacks by France. In this country we honestly believe Germany would be safe from attack by France without this surrender if Alsace and Lorraine were denuded of strong places. We cannot therefore hesitate to incur any remote responsibility that might depend upon the supposed erroneous nature of our persuasion if we could thereby secure the gain of peace. Little more than three years ago we were content to enter into a substantial guarantee in order to prevent war, and the fact cannot be overlooked in any deliberation now on the means of concluding the war. Taking our stand upon this basis, let us put this hypothesis:—Suppose, after securing—what might, we believe, be easily secured—the co-operation of Austria and Russia, we addressed the two belligerents in something like the following sense:—"It is admitted that the inhabitants of the disputed provinces are averse from the transfer of their allegiance; and, speaking from the experience of each of us, we know the constant danger to peace resulting from the necessity of governing a district inhabited by a people resenting the rule imposed upon them. We recognize, however, the justice of the demand made for some guarantee of future safety, and we feel that the dismantlement of the hostile places in the provinces, the possession of which is contested, may be deemed an insufficient security by the one and an uncalled-for exposure to attack by the other. We are ready, therefore, to make the following offar:—Let the strong places of Alsace and Lorraine be dismantled, and we will enter into joint and several guarantees with each belligerent to join either against the other in case one should make an attack upon the other without first submitting to our arbitration as neutrals the grounds on which such an attack is sought to be justified." It is quite possible such an offer might be unsuccessful, but there are reasons why some efforts should be made to promote it. No man can doubt that the present war will revolutionize the conditions of public law in Europe.

It is evident enough that an abstract declaration in favor of arbitration without a penalty—a declaration such as was contained in the Treaty of Paris in 1856—is useless, and perhaps worse than useless. There is another reason, somewhat peculiar, perhaps, to ourselves. Our position is much misunderstood on the Continent at the present time. We are accused of a selfish isolation, of being unconcerned at any misfortunes of our neighbors, and of a craven temper that would buy present immunity from danger at any price. We could not more clearly disprove these charges than by taking the initiative in offering terms of peace that would attest a genuine desire to protect our friends from injury.

LOST AT SEA.

The Sinking of the Alexander Petion—She Is Sent on a Voyage while in a Leaky Condition.

Another instance of sending ships to sea in an unseaworthy condition has just occurrred, and resulted disastrously. On the 6th day of September the steamer Alexander Petion, which had formerly belonged to the Haytien Government, but which had been lately sold to the mercantile firm of M. Rivier, left Port au Prince for Perit Guave, a neighboring port, where she was to be loaded with logwood for Boston. On her arrival there it was discovered that she was leaking, and this was reported to Captain Gordon, who gave orders that the donkey engine should be used in clearing her.

The next difficulty to be surmounted was the obtaining a crew, some of the hands having deserted, declaring that they were

NOT GOING TO BE DROWNED

with their eyes open. At last, by means of deception, some hands were cajoled into coming on board, on the assurance that the run was to be only to Nassau. She started, however, short manned to such an extent that the cable was cut and the anchor left behind. Seriously leaking and utterly unseaworthy, she put to sea on the 6th of September. She labored heavily, straining as if she were going down every moment, while the leak made terrible advance. In this state of things the captain and

THE OFFICERS HELD A COUNCIL,

and determined to head her off for Nassau, then about 500 miles distant. The next day the leak had put out the fires, so that the vessel was drifting before the wind. Seeing that she was rapidly going down by the head, the captain ordered that the boats be got ready and provisioned, and leave the vessel to her fate. He, with fourteen men, entered into one boat, while the chief officer, James Watson, entered into the second one, accompanied by eleven men. When they left the steamer she had nine feet of water in her hold. One hour after they had left her they

SAW HER GO DOWN.

The two boats kept together, signalizing each other every half hour during the night, until, about 4 o'clock in the morning, the captain's boat disappeared.

SUFFERINGS OF THE MEN.

The sufferings undergone by both boats' crews were very great. For two days before the steamer went down they had no fresh water to drink, owing to the rising of the water on board the Petion above the tanks, and having to work night and day, were literally exhausted. On the third day the men in the captain's boat suffered so much from thirst that they swallowed large quantities of salt water, which they scooped up with their hats.

TERRIBLE DESPAIR.

The captain did all he could to encourage the unfortunate men, but at last he too lost all hope, and said, "Let her drift, boys; we have done our best; we can't do more; we must either get help or die." When fully resigned to their fate, and having abandoned all hope, in the evening of the fourth day since the steamer went down they were

PICKED UP BY A SCHOONER

bound to Texas, hailing from New York, the captain of which, after treating the exhausted men with the utmost kindness, further consented to deviate from his voyage and put the men down at Key West. Those who arrived at Warsaw were cared for by the authorities, in the absence of the Haytien Consul; and at Key West they were also cared for by the authorities and sent to New York to the Haytien Consulate, where they are duly cared for and sent away as they desire. It is said that there is no insurance on the vessel and cargo. The agents at Boston, Messrs. Canoll and Truber, have placed the entire control of the matter in the hands of the Haytien Consulate in this city.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market declined in the forenoon under the confirmatory reports of the capture of Metz and Bazaine by the Prussian army, and the price touched 111¼, the lowest point that has been attained since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Here the 'shorts' began to purchase and a reaction to 111⅝ ensued, the upward turn being stimulated by a better demand for cash gold late in the day. The speculative interest in the market is, however, slowly decreasing and the tone of business becoming dull. The rates for cash gold showed considerable irregularity and fluctuated between flat and ⅛ per cent. for borrowing. During the morning the general figure was 2 per cent. to 1-64 for the use of gold, but late loans for the Clearing House were made at 1-32 to ⅛ per cent. After 3 o'clock the 'shorts' paid 1-64 and 0 per cent. for the use of gold to-morrow.

"The money market was easy at five to six per cent. early in the day, but after two o'clock large balances were lent at four per cent. The money withdrawn from the street early in the week has been entirely restored, owing to the threat of legal proceedings against the parties constituting the combination who endeavored to produce stringency. It seems that the District Attorney was consulted at the time the Canadian banks were exacting usurious rates for their gold; but no proceedings were taken, as the latter ceased their operations. The locking up of $2,500,000 currency the other day in one of the city banks has provoked afresh the indignation of the 'bulls' in stocks, and a deputation of brokers interested in an easy money market waited upon the District Attorney to-day with charges intended to be laid before the Grand Jury. There is great consternation among the agents of a Montreal bank as to the result of these proceedings, particularly as the parties who have preferred the charges are highly influential citizens. It will be remembered that the Grand Jury last year spared no one, but imposed fine and imprisonment where the usury was plainly proven. The Montreal Bank was besieged to-day by persons who had borrowed money of it, and who returned loans and took up collaterals, fearing that in case of an injunction on the bank their securities would be placed beyond their reach for an indefinite time. The penalties recovered in suits for infractions of the usury laws are paid to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The steamer China, from Liverpool, with a large consignment of coupons belonging to European holders of five-twenties, did not arrive in time to permit the cashing of the coupons at the Sub-Treasury this afternoon, and hence the corresponding remittances cannot be made before next week. The steamer is said to have brought about $5,000,000 worth. The anticipated demand for exchange was thus wanting, and rates, while nominally unchanged, were less firm, with actual transactions out of second hands at concessions of an eighth per cent.

"The Government list was weak during most of the day, in response to the further decline in gold, and prices at the Board fell off about a quarter per cent. At the close there was a sudden display of strength and prices recovered, the market closing firm, whence it is conjectured that the China's mails, which were delivered in the street this afternoon, brought a large amount of orders to turn the coupons into bonds and send the latter home to Europe instead of the gold. The rise is also attributable in part to the advance of the London quotation, which closed to-night at 88¾ for the 62s."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 City 6s, prior to '62	102¾	400 sh Read R. 2d	49 94
$3000 City 6s New	102¼	700 do. 3d	50 3-16
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91½	200 do.	50
6 sh C & Am R.	118½	500 do. b60.	50¼
2 sh Acad Mus.	99	500 do.	50⅝
100 sh Catta Pref. 2d	38½	1000 do. b60.	50½
100 do.	38⅝	100 sh Leh Nav St	21½
100 sh Ph & E R b60	26½	200 do. s60wn.	31¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 W Jersey R 7s	94½	200 sh Phil & E R. s60wn.	26¼
$1000 Leh 6s gold	88¼	10 sh C & Am R.	118½
100 sh Read. s5wn	49 94	1 do.	118¾
50 do. s5wn.	50		
1 do. s5wn.	50		

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Scranton Sale—The Effect on the Trade—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place at New York on Monday. The following are the prices as compared with the average of the sales of last month and of the corresponding month last year:—

Sizes	Prices of Sale Oct., 1870.	Average of Sale Sept., 1870.	Average of Sale Oct., 1869.
Lump	$3 71½@3 90	$4 00	$5 57
Steamer	3 85 @3 87½	4 08	5 28
Broken	4 07½@4 27½	4 50	6 31
Egg	4 25	4 84	6 86
Stove	4 97½@5 05	5 38	8 15
Chestnut	3 75 @4 00	4 10½	5 96

The whole amount sold was 90,000 tons, a larger amount than usual. It was sold mostly in small amounts to retailers and consumers. There was but little spirit in the bidding.

The prices of this month's sale, as compared with those of last month, are an average decline of 18¾c. per ton on lump, 26¾c. on steamboat, 32½c. on grave, 66c. on egg, 36½c. on stove, and 21¾c. on chestnut. The average reduction on all sizes is about 36c. per ton. On this unpleasant fact, so far as the trade is concerned, the *Miners' Journal* makes the following comment:—

"The prices obtained for Scranton Coal at the sale on Wednesday have completely paralyzed the trade for the present, and prices will have to rule still lower to meet this decline. This, however, will be almost impossible. But few of our operators are more than paying expenses now, and many are losing at the present rates. To suspend the collieries would not help the trade now, because the other regions could supply all the coal the market will require, and consequently it would have scarcely any effect on prices for the balance of the season. It looks gloomy for November and December, but it cannot be helped now. Those who can go on will do so, and those who cannot, at the low rates, will have to conform to circumstances."

The respective committees of the Schuylkill miners and operators have held several meetings during the past week for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages for October. Owing to some disagreement as to how the terms of the late compromise should be understood, they were unable to come to any conclusion, and adjourned to obtain instructions. They will meet again to-day.

The Lehigh rate for November was fixed yesterday for coal loaded at Mauch Chunk as follows:—Lump (furnaces), $3; lump, $3·50; steamboat, $3·75; broken, $3·75; egg, $3·75; egg, $3·75; stove, $4; chestnut $3.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal is still reported as in difficulty from want of water, the rains being only of sufficient amount to enable boats on their way to reach their destination. A better preparation is to be made for next year.

Trade at all points is dull. At Mauch Chunk the shipments are largely in excess of last year, but the market is very dull. At this port the market is unchanged, and the supply is still in excess of the demand. Prices consequently have been weak.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1869. WEEK.	1869. TOTAL.	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R.	112,662	3,198,732	100,944	2,587,680	d551,052
Sch. Canal	13,864	549,379	31,892	840,549	d483,793
L. Val R. & S.	37,094	1,780,126	55,876	2,333,453	753,911
L. V. R. R. Nth			4,626	246,012	246,012
L. Canal		583,284	27,837	630,195	34,911
L. Nav. R. R.	20,870	642,969	25,008	839,334	96,365
Sch'ylkn Sth'r	27,857	801,101	49,491	1,431,171	630,071
do. do. Nth	18,488	521,171	16,767	943,455	422,284
Pa. R. R.	18,818	784,616	25,022	939,242	154,616
Pa. Canal	358	15,254	113	14,582	d 726
D. & H. Cal.	33,103	960,237	32,987	1,146,279	244,948
D. & H. R. R.	4,302	116,135	14,633	397,458	281,323
Wyoming Sh.		247,169		238,841	
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin	14,934	357,436	10,615	390,357	32,901
	315,619	10,198,639	368,613	12,353,137	
			305,619	10,198,630	
Semi-Anthracite.			62,999	2,154,497	
Trevorton	1,568	24,860		67,375	40,515
Shent Mt.	2,520	114,092	2,595		d114,902
Lykens V. Co.	1,462	57,346	6,084	50,859	d 6,527
Williamston	10	15,210	2,916	237,054	86,844
Big Lick Col.				67,962	67,962
	5,339	349,448	13,365	423,250	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top	6,919	283,023		219,852	d 68,161
E. & O. R. R.	21,876	986,439	21,673	644,011	d342,428
Ches. & O. Ca.	16,233	459,432	4,526	417,543	d 71,886
	55,028	1,557,901	26,179	1,207,406	
Tot'l, all kind	365,977	12,105,970	407,202	14,072,783	
			365,977	12,105,979	
Increase			41,225	1,966,804	

"The supply of anthracite for the week is 368,618 tons, against 305,619 for the corresponding week last year. Total supply, 12,353,137 tons, against 10,198,639. Increase so far over last year, 2,154,497 tons. Total for the week of all kinds, 407,202, against 365,977 tons last year. Total, 14,072,783 tons, against 12,105,979 last year. Increase so far, 1,966,804 tons.

"Last year the supply of Anthracite was short of the previous year 183,630 tons, and the bituminous trade increased 975,215 tons, owing to the high price of anthracite. This year the increase of anthracite is very large, while the bituminous trade has diminished about 225,000 tons."

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·75@5; do. White Ash, Steamboat, $3·90@4; do. do. Broken, $4·10@4·10; do. do. Egg, $4·60@4·70; do. do. Stove, $4·70@4·80; do. do. Chestnut, $3·50@3·70; Shenandoah Broken, $4·15; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·75; do. Chestnut, $3·70.

The following are the current rates of freight from Port Richmond for the week ending Oct. 28:—Saco, $2·65; Portsmouth, $2·50; Boston, $2·25@2·30; Charlestown, $2·25; Danversport and dis, $2·25; Fall River, $2·00; Salem, $2·25; Taunton and tow, $2·20; Newport, $2·00; Providence, $2·00; Pawtucket and tow, $2·20; Norwich, $2; New Haven, $1·75; S. Norwalk, $2·00; Brooklyn, $1·35; New York, $1·35; Hoboken, $1·35; Jersey City, $1·35; Newark, $1·40; Annapolis, $1·65; Georgetown, $1·50; Washington, $1·45@1·55; Alexandria, $1·50; Norfolk, $1·40@1·50; Portsmouth, $1·45.

A MAN SHOT—HEARING OF ONE OF THE PARTIES IMPLICATED.—Theodore Maur had a further hearing this morning before Alderman R. S. Smith on a charge of being implicated in the shooting of Erastus Mead, on Wednesday evening, while standing at Seventeenth and Wallace streets. The facts of the case, as testified at the hearing, are as follows:—All the parties are connected with Forepaugh's circus. On Wednesday evening last, as Mead, the wounded man, was on the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Wallace streets, he felt something strike him in the back, and shortly felt the blood trickling down his clothes. Maur and Cook, who were the only men near by, were arrested, when Maur acknowledged the shooting, but claimed it was done in self-defense. Mead was struck in the back, in the region of the kidneys. A physician testified that the injured man was out of danger, and Maur was admitted to bail.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.—The Controller of the city has not yet received all the departments estimates, nor has the Board of Revision completed the exhibit of the taxable property of the city, so that it will be at least a fortnight before the task of fixing the tax rate will be fairly entered upon. From the estimates already before the Controller, it appears that the necessary appropriation to maintain the House of Refuge during 1871 will be $75,000, which falls equally upon the State and city government. The Receiver of Taxes' department will require $33,000; the City Commissioner's, $361,181; the Board of Survey, $51,551; the City Treasurers', $24,600; the Coroner's, $15,000; the School Department swelling over $1,300,000; Board of Port Wardens, $24,000; Guardians of the Poor, $440,670.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next of the "Star" lecturers will be Hon. Charles Sumner, who will on Monday appear at the Academy of Music and speak upon "Lafayette, the Faithful One." This is a change from Mr. Summer's previously announced subject, and it is a judicious one, especially as his lecture entitled "The Duel between France and Germany" has been extensively published, and therefore familiar to most of those who would wish to attend on Monday evening. Mr. Sumner is the most scholarly of our statesmen, and his high reputation as an orator is well known. A discussion by him of the character and services of Lafayette cannot but be of great interest, and a crowded house may be anticipated for Monday evening.

FIRES.—About 12 o'clock last night the broom manufactory of David Fell, No. 812 North Second street, was slightly damaged by fire.

About 4 o'clock this morning some evil-disposed person found his way into the cellar of Joseph Thompson's grocery store, at Thirty-third and Market streets, and kindled a fire, first destroying all the gas fixtures in the basement. The flames were discovered and extinguished in time to prevent a serious conflagration.

About half-past 7 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in the picker-room of Wood's mills, at Twenty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue.

THE FACULTY of the Jefferson Medical College have appointed Dr. F. H. Getchell clinical lecturer on the diseases of women and children. The importance of clinical instruction to medical students cannot be overestimated, and in the selection of Dr. Getchell the faculty have secured the services of a man of decided energy and ability.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, the Register of Wills, has given the following notice, which is of much importance:—To all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested, notice is hereby given that the following-named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and guardians' and trustees' accounts, whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on Friday, November 18, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city:—

Oct. 4, Cath. Politti, administratrix of David Politti, deceased.
" 4, Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, administrators of John G. Destouet, deceased.
" 4, Samuel Rittenhouse, Lavinia R. Henderson, and Susan R. Stephens, executors of John Rittenhouse, deceased.
" 4, Robert Everett and E. J. Hincken, executors of John Lawlor, deceased.
" 5, John Bellangee Cox, administrator of Anthony Bizeski, deceased.
" 6, Edward L. Royal, Charlton H. Royal, and Charles M. Wagner, executors of Edward Royal, deceased.
" 8, James G. Augustin, executor of Mary J. Gerin, deceased.
" 10, John B. Gest, executor of Sarah C. Gee, deceased.
" 10, Jonathan Bonsall, executor of Mary Tawley, deceased.
" 12, Isaiah C. Wears, administrator of Charles Brown, deceased.
" 13, Matthew Van Dusen and Ellwood Bonsall, administrators of Joseph M. Thomas, deceased.
" 14, Andrew M. Jones, administrator of William I. Taylor, deceased.
" 15, Edgar and Edwin Haus, executors of Matthias Haus, deceased.
" 18, William S. Price and Thomas Latimer, executors of Martha Isabella Kates, deceased.
" 18, Stephen Phipps and James H. Cresson, executors of Sarah Phipps, deceased.
" 19, Joseph Snowdon and Charles Williams, guardians of Caroline F. Van Gilder, late a minor.
" 19, John P. Steiner, administrator of Benjamin J. Lippincott, deceased.
" 20, Thomas J. Martin, executor of Henry F. Price, deceased.
" 20, William H. H. Carver and John Ballangee Cox, executors of Eliza Carver, deceased.
" 21, William H. Phelan, surviving executor of Samuel Martin, deceased.
" 21, Arthur Henry, executor of Patrick McNickel, deceased.
" 22, John Rees, executor of Elizabeth Snyder, deceased.
" 22, John Rees, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Daniel Snyder, deceased.
" 22, John Thompson and Catharine Ovenshine, executors of Samuel Ovenshine, deceased.
" 24, Elisha J. Lewis, guardian of Inez R. F. Lewis, late a minor.
" 24, Joseph H. Jones, administrator of Matilda Jones, deceased.
" 25, Elizabeth, Annie E., and John L. Devereux, executors of John Devereux, deceased.
" 25, George Perkenpine, Jr., and Albert H. Perkenpine, executors of George Perkenpine, deceased.
" 26, James G. Clark and Harriet G. Clark, surviving executors of John Y. Clark, deceased.
" 26, James S. Fenton, administrator c. t. a. d. a. of Ann J. Sibley, deceased.
" 26, James P. Morrison, administrator of Bridget Osborne, deceased.
" 26, John Steen, administrator of Alexander Smith, deceased.
" 26, Elizabeth Daum, administrator of William Daum, deceased.
" 26, George Mann and Isaac Mann, executors of John Mann, deceased.
" 26, John Frederick Krail, guardian of Charles Weyl, minor.
" 26, Matthew Newkirk, guardian of Emma Newkirk, minor.
" 26, Frederick Stech and Josiah Whittaker, executors of Thomas H. Woleen, deceased.
" 26, Mrs. Sarah Gaul, Simon Dellert, George H. Oberteuffer, and Peter L. Snyder, executors of William Gaul, deceased.
" 27, George Junkin, trustee under the will of Charles Woodward, deceased, for Mrs. Ann W. Olmstead.
" 27, Julia McClelland, executrix of Mary Boyd, deceased.
" 27, Mary Pfaff, administratrix of German Pfaff, deceased.
" 27, Henrietta A. Chandler (formerly Rush), executrix of Andrew Jackson Rush, deceased.
" 27, Samuel R. Colvell, administrator of Thomas Wotherspoon, deceased.
" 27, Sarah Ann Byerly, administratrix of David D. Byerly, deceased.

DROWNED.—Last night two of the Delaware Harbor Police were attracted to Willow street wharf by the cries of some one in distress. They hastened to the spot and found a man struggling in the water. They secured a pair of lines from an ice cart close by and threw them to the individual. He seized them, but failed to hold fast, and fell back into the water and was drowned. The body was afterwards recovered. It was recognized as that of John Butcher, who resided on Palmer street, below Girard avenue.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—George Young and Charles Abel were recently engaged in the milk business as partners. Through some cause they had a falling out and the firm was dissolved. Yesterday while Abel was standing at Seventh and Carpenter streets he was approached by Young, who knocked him down and then beat and kicked him in a shocking manner. Young was arrested and Alderman Collins committed him to await the result of Abel's injuries, which are said to be of a fatal nature.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND ROBBERY.—About half past 4 o'clock this morning a colored man named John W. Hays was set upon at Seventh and St. Mary streets by three persons, named John W. Yates, James Brown, and Margaret Wilson, who beat him and robbed him of $46. The cries of the injured man brought to his aid two policemen, who arrested his assailants. They were locked up at the Third District Station House, and will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station this afternoon.

TO KEEP THE PEACE.—Last night John Rusk and Mary Carr got into a fight in a tavern at Inquirer and Brown streets. Mary, it is alleged, threw a bottle at Rusk and struck him on the head. The latter ran out into the street, where he was captured by a policeman. This morning Mary appeared before Alderman Massey and testified against the prisoner. The testimony showed that they were both equally guilty, and the magistrate held them to bail to keep the peace.

THE GERMANTOWN POOR.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Germantown poor was held yesterday afternoon. The report of the Secretary for the month of October shows the total receipts to have been $1100·30, and the total expenditures $759·91. Of this last $393 were for an insurance policy on the new house, $180·87 for house expenses, $97·55 for farm expenses, and $114·50 for out-door relief.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few days ago a Philadelphia workman, named George Fearns, employed as a rigger upon the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Anthony, now in course of erection in Richmond, Va., fell through the open rafters to the basement and was killed. He leaves a wife and five children, who reside at Port Richmond in this city.

THEFT OF A MIRROR.—Mary Kane was employed yesterday by one Mary Barr to carry home a mirror, which the latter had purchased. Mary, instead of doing as directed, appropriated the property to her use. She was arrested at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and after a hearing before Alderman Collins Mary was committed for trial.

TURNKEY ASSAULTED.—A pugilistic individual named John Cromer was this morning committed by Alderman Carpenter for beating Joseph Stein, turnkey at the Third District Station House. He went to the station house and called Stein out and thrashed him without provocation.

LARCENY OF BOOKS.—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Durnison was captured coming from Schafer & Koradi's establishment, Fourth and Wood streets, with several books in his possession, which he had stolen. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Cahill, and was held to answer.

ACCIDENT TO A BRICKLAYER.—Franklin Drew, a bricklayer, was badly injured this morning by falling off of a scaffold at Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. The sufferer was removed to his home at Twenty-first and Bainbridge streets.

NARROW ESCAPE.—This morning a large plank fell off of a new building on Franklin street above Race, striking a Union Passenger Railway car and breaking out a window. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

APPOINTED PHOTOGRAPHER.—William F. Kelly has been appointed by the Chief of Police to take the photographs of all professional thieves hereafter arrested.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Bernard McKay, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, fell at Twenty-second and Market streets and fractured a leg.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND TESTAMENTARY.—Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, the Register of Wills, has issued letters of administration on the following-named estates to the several parties stated:—

On the estate of Thomas McCloskey, deceased, to Sarah McCloskey, No. 273 Levering street, Manayunk.

On the estate of Josiah Kemp, deceased, to Thomas R. Kemp, No. 410 South Tenth street.

On the estate of Frederick Steffan, deceased, to Augustus W. Steffan, No. 1025 Palmer street.

On the estate of Ebenezer Maxwell, deceased, to Anne G. Maxwell, Tulpehocken street, Germantown; Van Camp Bush, No. 687 Chesnut street; and William E. Smith, southeast corner Tenth street and Columbia avenue.

Letters testamentary have been issued upon the estate of Harriet Holland to Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., and William A. Porter, No 623 Walnut street, executors upon the estate of Julianna Mattson and Elizabeth Cheyne, No. 238 North Fifth street.

Upon the estate of Judith Graff, to Frederick Graff, No. 1337 Arch street, and Wm. S. Vaux, No. 46 North Seventeenth street.

Upon the estate of Michael C. Fogerty, to Annie Fogerty, Martin Cleary, and Philip Smith, northeast corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

Upon the estate of Phœbe Ann Justice, to Evan Randolph, No. 715 Chesnut street, and Richard Randolph Parry, No. 119 Chesnut street.

Upon the estate of R. C. Grier, the late Judge of the Supreme Court, to J. R. Grier, as executor, No. 1428 Spruce street.

Upon the estate of George Bett, to Charles G. Henderson, No. 1904 Poplar street, and Rowan Foulke, No. 1304 Ellsworth street.

Upon the estate of Rev. James M. Olmstead, D. D., to S. A. Coyle and J. A. Linn, No. 615 Market street.

Upon the estate of John Fleming, to Sarah Jane Fleming, No. 1830 Kater street.

Upon the estate of Owen Sheridan, Jr., to Clara B. Sheridan and George Junkin, southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 235, being a increase of 10 over those of last week and an decrease of 22 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 122 were adults; 113 were minors; 171 were born in the United States; 51 were foreign; 10 were people of color; and 9 were from the country. Of this number, 33 died of consumption of the lungs; 8 of disease of the heart; 11 of marasmus, 9 of old age, 7 of typhoid fever, 9 of convulsions; 3 of scarlet fever, 9 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; 15 of debility, and 3 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	16	Sixteenth	7
Second	16	Seventeenth	3
Third	5	Eighteenth	17
Fourth	7	Nineteenth	10
Fifth	17	Twentieth	11
Sixth	2	Twenty-first	9
Seventh	13	Twenty-second	8
Eighth	2	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	7
Tenth	6	Twenth-fifth	8
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	9
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	14
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	9	Unknown	9
Fifteenth	9		
Total			235

THE STUTTGARD EMBEZZLEMENT—A FURTHER HEARING IN THE EXTRADITION CASE.—C. F. Burger, who is held on the extradition treaty to await the action of the authorities of Stutgard, Wurtemberg, Germany, where it is alleged that he embezzled moneys to the amount of $40,000, had a further hearing this afternoon before United States Commissioner Biddle.

Mr. Patterson, on behalf of Mr. Heyer, who appeared on the part of the prosecution, stated that the counsel had no further advices in the matter from Germany, and he would submit the case upon the testimony.

The Commissioner then held that as there was no testimony against the prisoner he would discharge him.

As the prisoner left the court-room Deputy Sheriff Gentner rearrested him on a *capias*, on which a civil suit will be instituted. The bail has been fixed at $55,000.

RETURN OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Last evening Detective Elder, of New York, left here with Joseph A. Hyatt, alias James Fields, whom he had secured in this city on a requisition from Governor Hoffman on Governor Geary. It is alleged that Hyatt, on October 1, attempted to get cashed at a bank in this city a check for $20,000, purporting to be drawn on the Tenth National Bank of New York by Messrs. Glendinning, Davis & Co., of No. 17 Wall street, and made payable to the order of James Fields. The signatures were genuine, but the amount of the check had been altered from $10 to $20,000. The prisoner was locked up at police headquarters in New York.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.—A meeting of the creditors of Arnold. Nausbaum & Nirdlinger was held on Thursday last. They exhibit liabilities amounting to $182,197·02, of which sum $30,776 is confidential. Assets, $110,220. In addition to the above liabilities, they have customers' notes to the amount of $62,220. They intimated they could pay 30 or 35 per cent., but the creditors demand more.

NOTICE is given that application will be made to Governor Geary for the pardon of Patrick Rafferty and John Keenan, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia, and sentenced Dec. 29, 1869, each to six years and ten months' imprisonment.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.—William Poulterer, Esq., will be selected as President, and William Cleghorn, Esq., as Cashier of the Security National Bank, to be located near the corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Thomas Siden, residing on Lancaster avenue, was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Randall to answer the charge of beating his wife.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Frank Derber, for assault and battery on Isaac Wilmore, was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Nickels.

ROBBED A SLEEPER.—This morning Annie Johnson was sent to prison for robbing a drunken man while he was asleep on a cellar door in Jones' alley.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 112½@112⅝; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 110½@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¼@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 111½@111⅝; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@114; 5-20s of 1862, 111½@111¾; do. 1864, 111⅜@111½; do. 1865, 111⅛@111¼; do., July, 1865, 110⅛@110½; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110½; do. July, 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 111⅛@112.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	111⅛	12.00	M.	111⅛
10·10	"	111⅛	12·01	P. M.	111⅛
10·35	"	111⅛	11·02	"	111⅛
11·05	"	111⅛	12·10	"	111⅛
10·18	"	111⅛			

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Tenth page.)

LEVY.—On the 27th instant, PATRICK LEVY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1536 North Seventh street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at St. John's Church.

MCILHENNY.—On the 28th instant, JOSEPH E. MCILHENNY, JR., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 336 Queen street, on Monday afternoon, October 31, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STEEN.—On 28th instant, MARGARET STEEN, widow of the late Robert Steen, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3313 Bridge street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday, November 1, at 2 P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

TO LET—A GOOD FRONT OFFICE, AT No. 432 WALNUT street, suitable for an insurance agency, conveyancer's or attorney's office, etc., etc. Apply to
NORTH AMER. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
11° No. 432 WALNUT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—50 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony.
Mansion House and Dwelling to let. Apply on the premises, or No. 610 LOCUST Street. 10 29 2t°

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 86 s 13t

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

An Engagement at Formieres.

Prussians Reported Defeated.

Active Military Operations.

Spain and South America.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Opening of the Supreme Court.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians Defeated at Formieres.

AMIENS, via Tours, Oct. 29.—The Prussians were defeated at Formieres this morning by the troops of the lines, Mobile, and a small force of artillery. The village of Bouvisse was burned by the enemy's petroleum shells. The French still hold the railroad from this place to Rouen, and communication between the two cities is perfect, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the Prussians to destroy it.

Evacuation of Courville.

A despatch just received from Nogent-le-Routron says the Prussians have evacuated Courville, in the department of the Eure-et-Loire, near Chartres, after an engagement with the Mobiles and volunteers.

Continued Fighting at Beauvais.

ROUEN, Oct. 28.—The Prefect of this department telegraphed to the Ministry at Tours to-day that the enemy, pursued by French cavalry, had hastily retreated upon Beauvais and Gorgson. A force of Prussian cavalry, estimated at 1200 strong, also left Chateauneuf, near Chartres.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A majority of the judges of the Supreme Court are now here, the only absentees being Chase and Nelson. The latter will not be able to comply with the request of the Chief Justice to open Court on Monday, as he will not be here, so that duty will fall upon Justice Clifford, the next oldest upon the bench.

Spain and South America.

The convention to settle the difficulties between Spain and the South American republics did not meet to-day, owing to the non-arrival of some representatives of the South American republics.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Supposed Bank Robber.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A man named William Dunn has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Grafton, Massachusetts, bank robbery, and is now confined at police headquarters here awaiting the arrival of the bank officers, who are expected here this afternoon to identify him.

FROM THE WEST.

The Late Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Rumors were afloat last night of another accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, but the officers of the road say they are entirely without foundation. The coroner's jury in the late accident found all blame resting on the switchman, William O. Shepard, who has not since been seen.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Cotton unchanged; middling, 16½c., and some are asking higher rates. Flour active and steady; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5·00; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@7·50; City Mills, superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6 25@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat dull and neglected; Maryland amber, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·35@1·60; common to fair, $1·10@1·30; Western, $1·30@1·35. Corn dull; white, 60@72c.; yellow, 70@83c.; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats steady at 45@48c. Rye, 70@80c. Mess Pork firmer at 27. Bacon firm and stock scarce; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 16¾c. Whisky quiet at 89@90c.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

Its Organization—Its Prospects and Field of Operations.

Vierzon (Oct. 10) Correspondence Independance Belge.

I have just made, in company with a friend well acquainted with the country where the Army of the Loire is being formed, a rapid excursion, which permits me to give you the subjoined accurate particulars. This Army of the Loire is composed of not more than about eighty thousand men. It is commanded by General de la Motte Rouge, the same general, if I be not mistaken, who was replaced by M. Tamisier in the command of the National Guard of Paris. This army extends from here to Toure, following a line which passes by Bourges. It is composed, first, of troops of the line, new recruits, and soldiers who escaped from the disaster of Sedan; secondly, of Mobile Guards, and thirdly, of Free-shooters. The line is not, perhaps, so homogeneous as could be desired, and more discipline might also be wished for.

Many of the soldiers from Sedan have remained, as it were, struck with discouragement, and a little cowed. They are like those who were seen at Paris, Versailles, and many other towns where they sought refuge in the first half of the month of September, either voluntarily or in obedience to orders. But their spirits have already been revived by the Mobile Guards. The latter, in truth, are for the most part very fine, robust men. It may easily be seen that they belong to classes of the population relatively superior, very superior, indeed, to those which supply the ordinary soldiers. Generally these Mobiles are the sons of farmers, small agriculturists, artisans in easy circumstances, and tradesmen. It is obvious that they have been well fed, and are full of vigor. On the average they are 23, 24, and 25 years of age, and consequently they form a mass much more solid than the youths of from 20 to 21 who constitute the young line.

With time and good officers the Mobiles will certainly become superb troops. Perhaps, unfortunately, there may not be sufficient time. As to the present leaders, there are in general too many young men who under the empire demanded an epaulette in order to be able to amuse themselves and dress like soldiers. However, many of them might be mentioned who are equal to the task imposed upon them. However this may be, the Mobiles have not perfect confidence in their officers, and the latter fear that their men will not stand firmly, especially before the artillery. As to the Free-shooters, some of them are most excellent.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,

Will offer to their patrons and the public unusual inducements during the coming week, in a most complete stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVET, SPLENDID GOODS, 12S.
LYONS VELVET, PONSON'S COLD EDGE.
BLACK SILKS, Bargains, $2·00, $2·50, $3·00, up to $5.

Our friends should see these Goods. We are determined to offer them under market rates.

Serges, Navy Blue, Brown, Dahlia, Green, $1·00 to $1·25.
Satines do. do. do. do. $1·00 to $1·25.
Poplins, All-wool, 62½ cents; Epinglines, Wine, Blue, Brown, $1·25.
Plaids, Stripes, and Figured Goods, all prices and qualities.
Plush in Blue, Brown, and Purple, very desirable.
GLOVES—GLOVES—Best Kid, Juges, Courvoisier, Bajon, at $2·00.
SHAWLS in great variety, Broche, $9·00 to $50·00.
Waterproofs, Table Linens, Sheetings, Towels, Hdkfs., etc. etc. etc. etc.

We are determined to maintain our reputation for first-class Goods at Popular Demonstration Prices.

Courteous and obliging sales ladies are one of the features of the House. We will in every case refund the money if the goods purchased are not satisfactory.

We solicit a call.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
245 and 247 South ELEVENTH St., above Spruce.
FROM IMPORTERS' LARGE SALE.

All Linen Napkins, fast edges, 90c. a doz. up.
Hand-Loom Table Linens, 30, 45, 50, 55c. to $1.
Bleached Table Damask, 50, 60, 70c., up
Two yards wide Barnsley Table Linen, $1 up.
10-4 Linen Sheeting, 75c.; 11-4 Barnsley Sheeting, $1·25.
Pillow Linens, 55, 65, 75c., up.
Ladies' all linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 10c. up.
Hamburg edgings and insertings in new styles.
Cartwright & Warner's English Merino Underwear.
Gents' Merino shirts and drawers, 50, 75c., $1 up.
Ladies' regular made English Merino vests, $1.25.
Boys' regular made English Merino shirts, 70c. up.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan hose, 50, 62½, 70c. up.
Ladies' regular made hose, 25, 28, 31c. up.
15 different styles children's fancy hose.
Blue and scarlet sacque flannels, 37½, 45, 55, 62c.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 35, 45c. up.
Twilled Scarlet, Grey, and Black Flannels.
Shaker, Domet, Welsh, and Ballardvale flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 14, 18, 20, 23c. up.
Job lot Satin Stripe Pique, at 23c.
Fleecy Lined Pique, Cord and Figured Pique.
6-4 and 8-4 French Muslins.
Splendid assortment large size Blankets.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Dimity Counterpanes.
English and American Waterproof Cloakings, best makes.

JOHN BURNS,
House-furnishing Dry Goods, Importer and Retailer of Hosiery,
245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St.,
1t ABOVE SPRUCE.

GENTLEMEN'S HEMMED LINEN HANDKERchiefs, bargains, in coarse, medium, and fine qualities, white; also, colored borders, single or by the dozen.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS., bargains, we invite especial attention to 25c. qualities.
BLACK SILK LACE VEILS, 5c.; first instalment of a 2000 dozen lot, or 50c. a dozen.
NEW VESTIBULE LACES, Nottingham Laces, neat and desirable patterns, at reduced prices.
NEW NOTTINGHAM TIDIES, small and medium sizes, better class of Nottingham, at reduced prices.
BLACK SILK FINISH LINING, nicest goods ever shown for Lining Silk, will not cut, at a low price.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, by the pair and by the yard. From the first invoice of this article in America it has been a specialty with us, and by doing largely, we can purchase entire cases of a pattern. This advantage we share with our customers, whether they want a yard or piece. Remember,
WORNE'S
Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

REWARD.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28, 1870.

Pursuant to a Resolution of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia entitled "A Resolution to authorize the Mayor to offer a Reward," approved Oct. 27, 1870, I do hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS